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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND CHINA.

### DEBATE ON THE SITUATION.

[THROUGH BAKER'S AGENCY.]

London, February 10th.  
The debate on China was opened in the House of Commons by Mr. C. F. Trevelyan (Labour) moving an amendment to the Reply to the Address. He thought that as far as the Canton Government was concerned we were dealing with reasonable people, and it was unfortunate that we had not tried to come to an agreement with reasonable Chinese leaders before embarking on a military demonstration which was frustrating the better elements in the Canton Government, and increasing the dangers of Britishers in other parts of China. He thought it was a tragedy, because Sir Austen Chamberlain had come so near to success with goodwill to everybody. Then, in came this expedition making it impossible to succeed until we had retracted our decision.

#### Encouraging A Refusal.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said that Mr. Trevelyan might be speaking for the Back-Benchers, but his attitude was very different to that of his Front Bench Colleagues, like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas. He thought that the policies of Mr. MacDonald and the Government were not far apart, but Mr. Trevelyan had used language which did not make the Government's task any easier nor contribute to a peaceful solution. It might be taken elsewhere as an encouragement to refuse a settlement. He thought that if there had not been such encouragement in the past, a settlement might even now have been reached.

He said the first object of the present Government was taking office, was to endeavour cordially to co-operate with the other Powers interested in China, especially the United States and Japan. The efforts had been to secure a meeting of the Tariff Conference and the completion of the Washington Agreement. We had sometimes sacrificed our own views of what was wisest and best in our desire to secure harmony and a result, but the Conference had petered out because there was no Chinese Government with which any longer to negotiate.

#### A REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS.

Sir Austen Chamberlain then reviewed the events in Shanghai, Canton and Hankow and the trade boycott, in similar terms he used in his Birmingham speech. He said he would not refer to Wanchien, firstly because that was not an incident between the British and the authority of the National Government, and secondly, because he was glad to say that our relations with the authorities at Wanchien had been peaceful and friendly and were peaceful and friendly now.

#### Earnestly Seeking Peace.

Sir Austen traced the Government steps taken before the decision to send troops, beginning in December with the British Manifesto, which, considering its tone and temper, was sent out inappropriately on the day after Christmas. He pointed out that Sir Miles Lampson, the newly-appointed Minister to Peking had stopped first at the South and open conversations with Mr. Eugene Chen and that it was understood between them that either Sir Miles Lampson or Mr. O'Malley would be sent to Hong Kong to resume the conversations. It was at that stage that the attack upon the Settlement at Hankow took place. Sir Austen Chamberlain claimed that a review of the incidents as a whole was necessary in order to bring out the full gravity of the emergency to British life, and he showed how patiently and earnestly we had sought peace, notwithstanding the singular perils and grave provocations. (Cheers.)

#### The Negotiations.

He proceeded to outline the stages in the negotiations with Mr. Eugene Chen and explained that the negotiations were continued after January 24th, when the movement of troops was known to Mr. Chen. The agreement was ready for signature on January 30th, but Mr. Chen's statement to the press that the Nationalists could not conclude an agreement while troops were concentrated at Shanghai was published on February 1st while some days later, Mr. Chen objected that we were negotiating to negotiate on the same terms and the same offer with Peking. In other words, the British offer was not that they would not treat with the Cantonese, but would not treat exclusively with them and make ourselves a party to the internal faction fighting. Later, the negotiations were resumed and we now reached a point at which, as regards the Concession, we were in agreement.

#### The Proposed Agreement.

That agreement provided for the Concession to be returned to the British Municipal Council, who would formally hand it over to a Sino-British Municipal body, modelled on that already existing in the former German Concession.

The new Council would be elected by the ratepayers and all funds raised would be spent in the Municipality. All cheques would be countersigned by one of the British Consuls and there would be a joint Sino-British audit of accounts, and ratepayers would have the right to settle the budget and also a veto right.

#### What Was Assured.

We should be prepared to assure Mr. Chen that the British authorities would do their utmost to implement and ensure a successful agreement under which, as far as the British were concerned, Chinese citizens would enjoy the same rights as the British in the same area. These were the stages of the agreement, but we agreed to these various parts if we arrived at an agreement on the whole.

#### Additional Troops Asked For.

It was necessary for any settlement that the troops en route to Shanghai should not come into the settlement, as otherwise it could not be an agreement at all. The Government was unable to take the responsibility for the safety of lives of Britishers at Shanghai out of the hands of the men on the spot, who alone were in a position to judge. The Government was advised by the Minister in Peking, the Consul-General at Shanghai, the Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai and Mr. O'Malley that additional troops were necessary to enable the forces already in China to afford security to British lives in troublous times.

#### Against Mob Violence.

The Government was prepared to accept an agreement regarding the Concession and to accept the assurance of the National Government that it would not countenance the use of force, but the Government must reserve the right to take necessary measures to protect British lives and interests against mob violence or any form of violent attack. At the same time, the Government never contemplated the use of troops for any other purpose, and would land only such troops as were necessary for the purpose of protection. The troops would be stationed in the Settlement and not be moved outside, except for a grave emergency.

#### Troops To Concentrate At Hong Kong.

If the Hankow agreement were signed, the first troops from India, which were already on their way to Shanghai, would be landed at Shanghai, which, he was advised, was immediately necessary to safeguard British lives; but the further troops coming from the Mediterranean and from England would be concentrated at Hong Kong and not proceed to Shanghai, unless they were also required by the emergence of a fresh or greater danger.

Replying to an interruption by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the words he had used had already been telegraphed to Mr. O'Malley for communication to Mr. Chen and they were the Government's endeavour to satisfy Mr. Chen and to remove misapprehensions regarding the purpose for which the troops were being sent, and to go as far as possible, considering the warning we had received of the dangers to Shanghai, in our paramount duty to protect British life.

#### Labour Party Speeches.

"After Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech, various Labour speakers condemned the despatch of troops, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's warning being that 'if there was a beaten army retreating on Shanghai and streaming into the Settlement, the whole of the South would have been turned against him, because the Government had not been able to judge of what the danger was but were alone in a position to judge. His Majesty's Government had been advised by their Minister at Peking, by their Consul-General at Shanghai, by the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was at Shanghai, and by Mr. O'Malley that additional troops were necessary to enable those forces already in Shanghai to afford security in these troublous times to British lives."

#### The Customs Problem.

Referring to Sir Francis Aglen's demission, Mr. Locker-Lampson thought that Peking had made a great mistake. If Sir Francis Aglen had collected the surtaxes, the whole of the South would have turned against him, because the Government had not been able to judge of what the danger was but were alone in a position to judge. His Majesty's Government had been advised by their Minister at Peking, by their Consul-General at Shanghai, by the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was at Shanghai, and by Mr. O'Malley that additional troops were necessary to enable those forces already in Shanghai to afford security in these troublous times to British lives."

The Labour amendment was rejected by 320 votes to 113, and the debate was adjourned.

## British Aims And Purposes.

London, February 10th.  
The closing words of Sir Austen Chamberlain, in his speech to the House of Commons, were: "I cannot predict the future. The course of negotiations is always uncertain. It is doubly uncertain, perhaps, where, as in this case, they are carried on not confidentially but in the presence of all the world. We have acted without any delay and with all the expedition that was possible. I hope that not only is peace secured, but that a new and better understanding of British aims and purposes may be spread among the Chinese people that they may see that we have no hostile purpose, that we have no desire to keep them in a state of subjection or tutelage or inferiority, and that we shall rejoice as they develop their institutions so that they may discharge to the full the obligations of every civilised government to foreigners within their gates, and may relieve us of the privileges, so-called, which become burdensome and of obligations which it ought to be the duty of the Chinese authorities themselves to enforce and protect."

## Canada Agrees With Britain's Policy.

Ottawa, February 10th.  
Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Mr. King, said that at present it was not intended to send any Canadian forces to China, but that if the situation changed the Government would consult Parliament. Canada fully sympathized with China's aspirations and thought that Britain's policy was going as far as possible to meet them.

## BRITISH WIRELESS REPORT.]

Rear, Feb. 10th.  
Sir Austen Chamberlain made in the House of Commons, a statement on the Chinese situation. After relating developments already known, he stated that the conversations which had been resumed at Hankow between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Eugene Chen had now reached the point that, as regards the Concession, agreement had been concluded. The lines of Agreement were that the Concession should be returned to a British Municipal Council which would be elected by ratepayers. All funds raised by it would be spent in the Municipality and all cheques would be countersigned by one of the British Consuls and there would be a joint Sino-British audit of accounts, and ratepayers would have the right to settle the budget.

We should be prepared to give Mr. Chen an assurance that the British authorities concerned would do all in their power to implement and insure the successful operation of the agreement. As far as the British authorities were concerned Chinese citizens should enjoy, and be entitled to, the same rights as British subjects in the area.

## What Mr. Chen Is Prepared To Give.

Mr. Chen was prepared to give to the British Government or to Mr. O'Malley the assurance that in the manifesto published on January 30th, the Nationalist Government declared their intention to have all questions outstanding between Nationalist China and the Foreign Powers settled by negotiation and agreement. Their declaration ran:

"That the National Government will not use force or countenance the use of force to effect changes in the status of the Concessions and international settlements."

There remained the question of the troops now moving toward Shanghai, and with regard to that there was no agreement at all. The British Government could not take responsibility for the safety of the lives of their nationals in Shanghai out of the hands of the men on the spot. They were not only best able to judge of what the danger was but were alone in a position to judge. His Majesty's Government had been advised by their Minister at Peking, by their Consul-General at Shanghai, by the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was at Shanghai, and by Mr. O'Malley that additional troops were necessary to enable those forces already in Shanghai to afford security in these troublous times to British lives.

The British Government were prepared to accept the agreement which Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen had drawn up. They were prepared to give assurance as to our intention in making that practicable, which Mr. Chen desired. They were prepared to accept the assurance which Mr. Chen gave on behalf of the National Government that the National Government would seek arrangements by negotiation and would neither use force nor countenance the use of force.

## The British Defence Force.

As regarded the British troops, in order to remove any misapprehension that those troops went to Shanghai for any purpose except to protect British lives or could be used to take part in civil warfare in China on the side of one general or one government or another, His Majesty's Government declared that such measures as were necessary for the protection of British lives and interests against mob violence or any form of violent attack would be taken.

## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1927.

B. K. Bank	£1,100 nom.
Do.	£1,100 nom.
Chartered Bank	£231 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	£231 nom.
Do.	£231 nom.
E. & O. Bank	£231 nom.
East Asia Bank	£231 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$355 buy, 680 sa.
China Underwriters	\$350 buy.
North China Ins.	11s. 14s. nom.
Union Insurance	\$235 buy.
Yankee Insurance	Mer. \$40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$350 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$350 buy.
Donghai Insurance	\$350 buy.
Steamboat	\$231 nom.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$1.10 nom.
Indo-China (Ins.)	\$231 nom.
Do. (Ins.)	\$231 nom.
Shell Transport	\$231 buy.
Swire Frigate	\$231 buy.
Waterworks	\$231 nom.
China Sugar	\$231 nom.
Malacca sugar	\$231 nom.
Bengal	\$231 nom.
Kauai Mining A.	\$231 nom.
Langkate (combined)	11s. 25 nom.
Do. (single)	11s. 12 nom.
S'hai Explorations	11s. 4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	11s. 5 nom.
Railways	\$231 nom.
French Mines	\$231 buy.
Ural Coal	\$231 buy.
H. K. & W. Wharves	\$231 buy, 2 sa.
H. K. & W. Docks	\$231 buy.
Hongkong	11s. 165 nom.
New Engineering	11s. 5 nom.
Shanghai Docks	11s. 10 sa.
H. K. & S. Hotels	\$231 buy, 2 sa.
H. K. Land	\$231 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$231 buy.
N. B. Territorials	\$231 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$231 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$231 nom.
Mural Lands	\$231 nom.
Emu Cottons	11s. 8 nom.
Oriental	11s. 4 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	11s. 33 1/4 sa.
Do. (new)	11s. 9 sa.
China Trust	\$231 buy.
H. K. Tramway	\$231 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$231 buy.
Do. (new)	\$231 buy.
Singapore Tractors	11s. 15 sa.
Taxis	\$231 nom.
Amusements	\$231 buy.
Canton Loan	\$231 nom.
Consolidated (combined)	\$231 nom.
Do. (old)	\$231 nom.
Do. (new)	\$231 nom.
China Lights (comb.)	\$231 buy, 14 sa.
Do. (old)	\$231 nom.
Do. (new)	\$231 nom.
China Providents	\$231, 5.10 1/2 sa.
Constructors	\$231 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$231 nom.
Do. & Wings	\$231 nom.
Hong Kong Electric	\$231 sa.
Macao Electric	\$231 nom.
H. K. Buses (old)	\$231 nom.
Do. (new)	\$231 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$231 nom.
Mackintosh	\$231 nom.
Sinners	\$231 nom.
United Assurance	\$231 nom.
Waters (old)	\$231 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$231 nom.
Telephones	\$231 sa.
buy, —buyers; sell, —sellers; sa. —sales nom. —nominal.	

interests against disorderly troops or any form of violent attack but they had never contemplated the use of troops for any purpose except such protection and would land only such troops as were necessary for that purpose.

Those troops would be stationed within the Settlement at Shanghai and would not be moved outside except in case of grave emergency. It was contrary to the policy of the British Government to become involved in armed conflicts between contending Chinese forces and the British Government would continue to maintain strict neutrality in the civil war in China. If these agreements be signed, stated Sir A. Chamberlain, and these assurances be accepted the troops who came from India which are already on their way to Shanghai will be landed at Shanghai. That is what we are advised is immediately necessary to safeguard British lives but further troops coming from the Mediterranean and from home will be concentrated in Hong Kong and will not proceed to Shanghai unless they are also required by an emergency of fresh or greater danger.

## Sir Austen's Hope.

"The words which I have used," said Sir Austen, "have already been telegraphed to Mr. O'Malley for communication to Mr. Chen. They are the endeavour of the British Government to satisfy Mr. Chen and to remove misapprehensions while having due regard for warnings which we have received as to danger at Shanghai and having due regard to our paramount duty, recognized everywhere throughout this House, to protect British lives. I cannot predict the future. The course of negotiations is always uncertain. It is doubly uncertain perhaps where, as in this case they are carried on not confidentially but in the presence of all the world. We have acted without any delay and with all expedition that was possible. I hope that not only is peace secured but that a new and better understanding of British aims and purposes may be spread among the Chinese people; that they may see we have no hostile purpose; that we have no desire to keep them in a state of subjection or tutelage or inferiority and that we shall rejoice as they develop their institutions so that they may discharge to the full the obligations of every civilised government to foreigners within their gates and may relieve us of the privileges, so-called, which have become burdensome and of obligations which it ought to be the duty of the Chinese authorities themselves to enforce."

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## EXCHANGE.

### OPENING QUOTATIONS.

February 11th, 1927.

On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/0
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/0 9/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/0 9/16
On PARIS.—	
Credit, at 3 months sight	2/1 9/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/1 11/16
On BRUXELLES.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1260
Credit, 4 months sight	1335
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	5 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	136 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	136 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	126 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	126 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	101 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand	94
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	28 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	154
On HATYONG.—	
On demand	nom.
On BANGKOK.—	
On demand	81 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.55
Gold Lira, 100 lire per tal.	80 18/16
Bar Silver, per oz.	80 18/16



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### TREASURE TROVE INQUEST.

FINDING OF 46 GOLD COINS.  
ALL HANDED TO TREASURY.

The finding of a quantity of sovereigns and half-sovereigns during excavation work in Druid-street, Bermondsey, recently, formed the subject of an inquest at Rotherhithe Town Hall. The coroner, Major W. H. Whitehouse, who sat with a jury, said that although he had acted for some years in South-East London this was the first time he had had to use his jurisdiction in connection with treasure trove. Under an Act of Parliament as far back as 1776, in the reign of King Edward I, he said a coroner was directed to hold an inquiry in the case of treasure trove. The amount of money in the present case was forty half-sovereigns and six sovereigns, together with two pieces of gold chain, a gold locket, and a ring. Mr. James Hudson, builder, of Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, identified the property as that which he found after turning up a large stone in Druid-street, Bermondsey. The land on which it was found belonged to the Southern Railway. The coins, he said, appeared to have been placed there. The chains, locket, and ring were not with the coins, but were found some feet away, wrapped up in a red handkerchief.

The coroner submitted four questions to the jury: (1) Were certain coins, gold chains, a locket and a ring found on waste land in Druid-street; (2) were they hidden or concealed in the earth; (3) had any person wilfully suppressed the finding; (4) was the find treasure trove?

A claim rejected. While the jury were considering their verdict the coroner said he understood someone had come forward to make a claim to the articles.

Mr. A. J. Smith, of Thorburn-square, Bermondsey, stood up in court and was asked by Major Whitehouse if he could come forward and identify anything.

Mr. Smith: I cannot identify the money, but if there was any of the jewellery there I could identify that.

The coroner: What does the jewellery you lost consist of? Well, the house was ransacked, and we do not quite know what is missing.

Did you report your loss to the police?—Yes.

The coroner: Well, the police have seen this jewellery, and if there was anything corresponding to what you lost you would have been asked to see it.

Mr. Smith: So far as we know we did not report any loss of jewellery. We simply reported the loss of the money and other things. The place was ransacked from top to bottom.

The coroner: I am afraid if you did not report the loss of the jewellery the case is at an end as far as you are concerned, so the sensation in court ceases.

The jury's replies to the coroner's four questions were: (1) Yes; (2) We cannot agree; (3) No one suppressed the finding; and (4) Yes, it was treasure trove.

The coroner said the money and the jewellery would be handed to the Treasury, who would distribute it themselves.

### SALE OF A PHILIPPINE ISLAND.

PURCHASED EFFECTED IN SHANGHAI.

Fuga Island, a few miles north of Luzon in the Philippines, has been sold to an unnamed buyer in Shanghai, according to a cablegram to the *Manila Times* from J. J. Danon, Manila broker who left recently for China and Japan, with a commission from the owner, Vicente Masigan, to sell the island. Mr. Danon's cable reads:

"Times, Manila. Fuga sold better price here leaving McKinley. Danon."

Before leaving, Mr. Danon said that he would take up the sale of Fuga with a firm in Kobe, unless he succeeded in finding a purchaser in Shanghai. He intimated that, as the Philippine Government or local capitalists had failed to buy the island, he would offer it again to a Japanese buyer, or sell to Russian interests.

The island is variously valued at from P100,000 to P350,000. If Mr. Danon has sold Fuga, there is some doubt in the minds of Government officials here that the sale can be completed, comments our contemporary. They say the owner, Mr. Masigan, holds Torrens title to a part of the island, but that his right to the rest of it is less clear. A legal officer of the Government was recently instructed to look into the question of title and it is understood that the foregoing conclusion was reached by him.

Both Mr. Masigan and Mr. Danon claim, however, that Mr. Masigan has complete title to the entire island. They have taken legal advice on the question in Manila, and have shown the *Times* documents from the Spanish Government, some of them more than 100 years old, which they declare settle the ownership.

### KRUPPS'S RECORD OUTPUT.

EFFECT OF BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

The stimulating influence of the British coal strike on German industry is very obvious in Krupp's report for 1926. It is true that the loss on the year's working has not altogether disappeared, being still more than 2,000,000 marks (nearly 15,250,000), but it is made clear that it was incurred in the first half of the period under consideration.

In submitting the report to the general meeting, Baron Krupp von Bohlen and Holbach admitted that the strike had given German trade a fresh and very necessary stimulus after the long and difficult stabilisation crisis, and expressed the hope that its favourable effects would continue to make themselves felt. Apparently the department which benefited most from the strike was the steel furnaces. Indeed, figures published in another quarter show that Krupp's production of steel in December was the largest monthly output in the history of the firm. Nearly all the other big makers also exceeded their steel output quotas during last month.

### BRITISH TRADE UNION LAW. SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS. CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE VIEWS.

In view of the report published recently of the British Government's proposed amendment of the Trade Union laws the following suggestions for such amendment made by a committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and forwarded to the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet by the Executive Council of the Association are of special interest.

In their report, which has been adopted by the council, the committee express the opinion that the scope and character of the operations of trade unions to-day bear little resemblance to those of trade union organisations which were the subject of legislation in 1871 and later. They therefore consider that the present position could best be met by simplified legislation which, *inter alia*, would ensure for every worker in every industry an opportunity of using his voice in all matters connected with the conditions of the particular industry to which he belongs and provide similar opportunities on the employers' side of the industry.

"The fundamental principle underlying any future legislation," says the report, "should be that the employers and the workers are equally concerned as partners in industry, and that much can be gained by the two parties working harmoniously together. The committee do not wish it to be assumed that this statement means general support of co-partnership schemes as at present understood. They consider that freedom of contract is an inherent part of our constitution, and that there must be the right on the part of the employer to engage and discharge a worker in accordance with the contract of employment and the corresponding right on the part of the workman to offer and withdraw his services under similar conditions."

#### Trade Unions Necessary and Useful.

While of opinion that trade unions are a necessary and useful part of the machinery of industry, the committee consider that the law in respect of trade unions requires revision, largely because development during the past fifty years has been on lines such as were not anticipated by the Legislature when the 1871 Act was passed. The way in which subsequent legislation, and particularly the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, has operated, is an illustration of how far the present state of affairs is removed from what was in the mind of Parliament when that Act was passed. "It will be remembered that the Act of 1906 gave permission for what was described as 'peaceful picketing' and relieved the trade unions of responsibility for tortious acts. One result of the 1906 Act has been that a small section has been enabled to inflict incalculable damage and loss on the rest of the community, without being in any way responsible for the harm done. Peaceful picketing as contemplated by the Act has been largely replaced by a system of intimidation, sometimes physical, against the worker himself, and frequently directed against his wife and children." The committee realise that the true objective should be to arrive at some method of conciliation acceptable to both parties, and that the law should be fully explored in the hope of finding a solution for settling or delaying disputes.

#### Liability Of Funds.

They hold, therefore, that there is urgent need for immediate legislation to give effect to the following proposals:

1. Every organisation of employers and every trade union should be registered.

2. Any trade union so registered should be entitled to register its benefit funds with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which funds should then be immune from liability for any acts of the union connected with trade disputes.

3. Apart from the above provision all organisations, whether of employers or employed, should be liable under the law, and in the ordinary manner, for all acts of tort. Trade unions which have not secured exemption from liability by the process of registration for their benefit funds should be liable in these and all their other funds for any acts of tort committed by them or on their behalf.

4. All funds contributed by a member of a trade union should be marked on the membership card, with the exception of any money subscribed for the support of a political party, which should be separately contributed. Only funds so contributed should be applied by the trade organisation in support of any political party.

5. It should be unlawful for a trade union to expel a member or deprive him of benefits for which he has already subscribed on the sole ground that he has refused to withhold his labour.

(Continued on next column.)

### TRADE MARKS. PIRACY. BRITISH COMMERCE INJURED. DAMAGE DONE IN INDIA AND STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

Concern is being caused to British manufacturers by an extensive piracy of their trade marks which is going on abroad, particularly in the Far East.

Competitors are appropriating the trade marks, and they are doing so mostly in the countries where the few legislative restrictions leave open slight chance of recovery by the owner.

Foreign manufacturers are also exploiting British trade marks in countries where they have not been registered and where the rights of the trader—whether or not the mark belongs to him—who first uses it in the country are recognised.

Many old and valued trade marks, particularly in the edge tool and hardware trades, have been fished or infringed where British commerce with native populations has hitherto been regarded as most secure. Much damage has been caused in India, Burma, Straits Settlements, and Siam, where it has been the custom of British firms to use trade marks representing subjects holding an important place in the religious or social life of the natives.

#### INTEREST IN SEAMANSHIP.

It is a curious fact that, the old seamanship being practically a dead art, interest in it appears to be, generally, very much wider than when it was a living reality. For example, in the spacious days when the China clipper were racing across the seas very few landmen had ever heard of the "chanty"—or, even if they had heard of it, could not have given you a single example of it. Nowadays "Blow the man down," "Good-bye, farewell," and many another old ballad or capstan chorus is as familiar as most of our national ballads. In the columns of *The Western Morning News* was recently a long correspondence was recently carried on upon the subject of "how many ropes are there in a full-rigged ship" and this would have gone on interminably had its continuance simply depended upon interest in the subject on the part of the older naval generation, who could draw upon their personal reminiscences of "tacks" and "sheets." Oddly enough, amidst the scores of letters published not one made reference to the old adage "How many ropes does a full-rigged ship want?" the answer being "None, since she is already full-rigged."

This revival of interest in old world seamanship is a thing to be encouraged as far as possible in the Navy. Of course, nowadays it is largely sentimental, for a man competent to handle a square-rigger would have very little opportunity of putting his knowledge to practical use. But seamanship and naval tradition are inseparable, and the more one understands the former the easier it is to appreciate the history of the sea service down to the era when steam and steel revolutionized methods. Superior seamanship was usually the deciding factor in British victories. Nelson's tactics at Trafalgar were really but a masterly expression of fulfilment the handling of his ships with a skill superior to any effort the enemy could make to thwart his maneuvers. Science has changed all this, yet not so radically but that a knowledge of the old seamanship will still stand a naval man in very good stead on many occasions.

Whether a ship is driven by wind power or steam power, her handling in heavy weather depends upon a knowledge of those elementary conditions which we may still call seamanship. The *Valerian* was lost because she ceased to be under control, and there was no time to do anything in the teeth of a hurricane which, we are told, baffles description. "Seamanship would dictate the rigging of sea anchors under such conditions, so as to bring her head on to the billows, or even the paying out of the chain cables, which would have had the same effect. But even the time the engines gave out and she fell into the trough and was rolled completely over, there was no time for seamanship to assert itself.

6. The right of peacefully inviting any person to work or abstain from working should be confined to a limited number of persons, visibly identifiable, and be exercised only at the entrance to the premises where the trade dispute exists, and in no other place.

It is further proposed that in the case of essential services the right to strike or lock-out should be recognised; that in all other industries simple but effective procedure should be provided for the avoidance and settlement of disputes; and that in the event of a failure to achieve settlement, strike and lock-out action should be governed by a reference to every employer and worker concerned.

### ARSON BY SIANGTAN MOB. A.P.C. INSTALLATION AND STOCK TOTALLY DESTROYED. CHINESE CHRISTIANS' CURIOUS PSYCHOLOGY.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s installation, with several thousand tons of oil, was burned to the ground recently during a big parade against Britain, writes a special correspondent to the *N.C. Daily News* from Siangtan, Hunan, on January 27th. A bridge of boats was thrown across the river and the whole parade went over to the opposite side of the river, where the installation was located, and set fire to the plant. It was not their idea to burn the buildings, but the fire was so much larger than they expected that the whole plant went up in flames. It did not burn out till long after dark and the heavens were lit by the glow.

#### Native Christmas Perplexed.

The Christians of the city have been much perplexed as to the best method of showing their patriotism and also their desire to be free from all foreign influence and the foreign cultural invasion, which was the great slogan at the time of the anti-Christian agitation during the Christmas season. A big parade was staged and literature prepared, with all the paraphernalia of the people party's propaganda included. Men, women and children, 300 strong, paraded for four or five hours and were not molested. The chief official, the people party's representatives and other organizations came out to greet them and the whole thing was, according to the tenor of the times, a huge success. Surely a Westerner does not understand the psychology of people one day being in hiding because of the bitter threats against them and a few days later being received with applause by their persecutors.

A proclamation was put up recently, forbidding anti-British propaganda, and the Christian parade recently proves that the anti-Christian agitation is calming down. The country districts seem to be in a state of chaos, and the farmers' union are in power. Business is very poor and money tight. Foreigners for several weeks have had to pay 3 per cent. to get their cheques cashed. There is feverish activity among the students of the Christian schools to open them, either by themselves or to compel the missions to open them. Since the students realize that the tuition for which they pay only accounts for a small part of the running expenses, they are thinking of plans to get the money and open the schools themselves. Most of these same students made conditions so bad last term that the schools were compelled by the students themselves to close down early. I am afraid they have killed the goose that lays the golden egg.

### EXCHANGE RATES. [BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rupee, Feb. 10th.	
Paris	125.50
Brussels	34.88
Amsterdam	12.12½
Berlin	20.47
Copenhagen	18.20
Vienna	34.42½
Helsingfors	195½
Lisbon	217.32
Rio	5½
Bombay	1/6.1-64
Hong Kong	2/04
New York	4.65½
Geneva	25.23
Milan	112½
Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	18.64
Prague	103½
Madrid	23.95
Athens	372½
Buenos Aires	46.12-16
Shanghai	2/0.5-32
Yokohama	26.13-16
Silver (spot)	26.11-16
Silver (forward)	26.11-16

#### Builing With Wealth.

New York, January 5th. United States prosperity is shown at its full tide to-day in astonishing figures published by the Treasury Department.

The surplus for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30th is \$25,000,000, compared with \$23,000,000 for the same period last year.

Income taxes and Customs receipts accounted for most of the increase. Income taxes amounted to \$215,000,000, compared with \$178,000,000. The receipts for December exceeded \$28,500,000.

During the year ended December 31st the Treasury reduced the National Debt by \$241,740,000. British Treasury returns issued at the beginning of January showed that the deficit to-date for the financial year which ends on March 31st at \$149,420,046.

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**WIFE OF THE CENTAUR.**  
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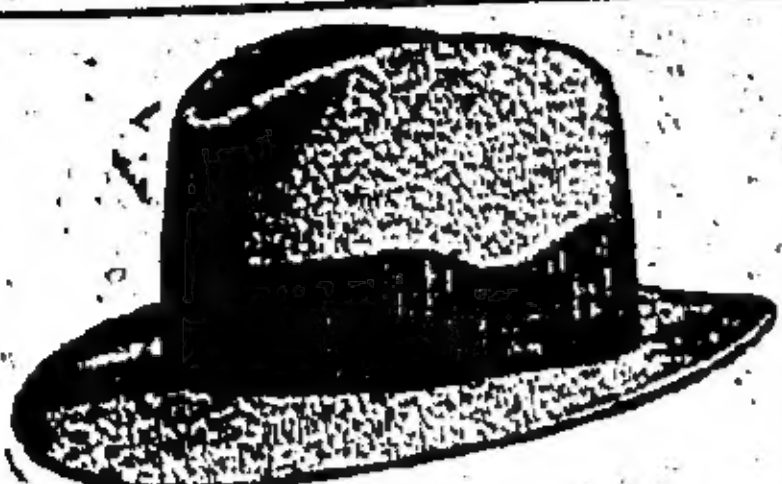
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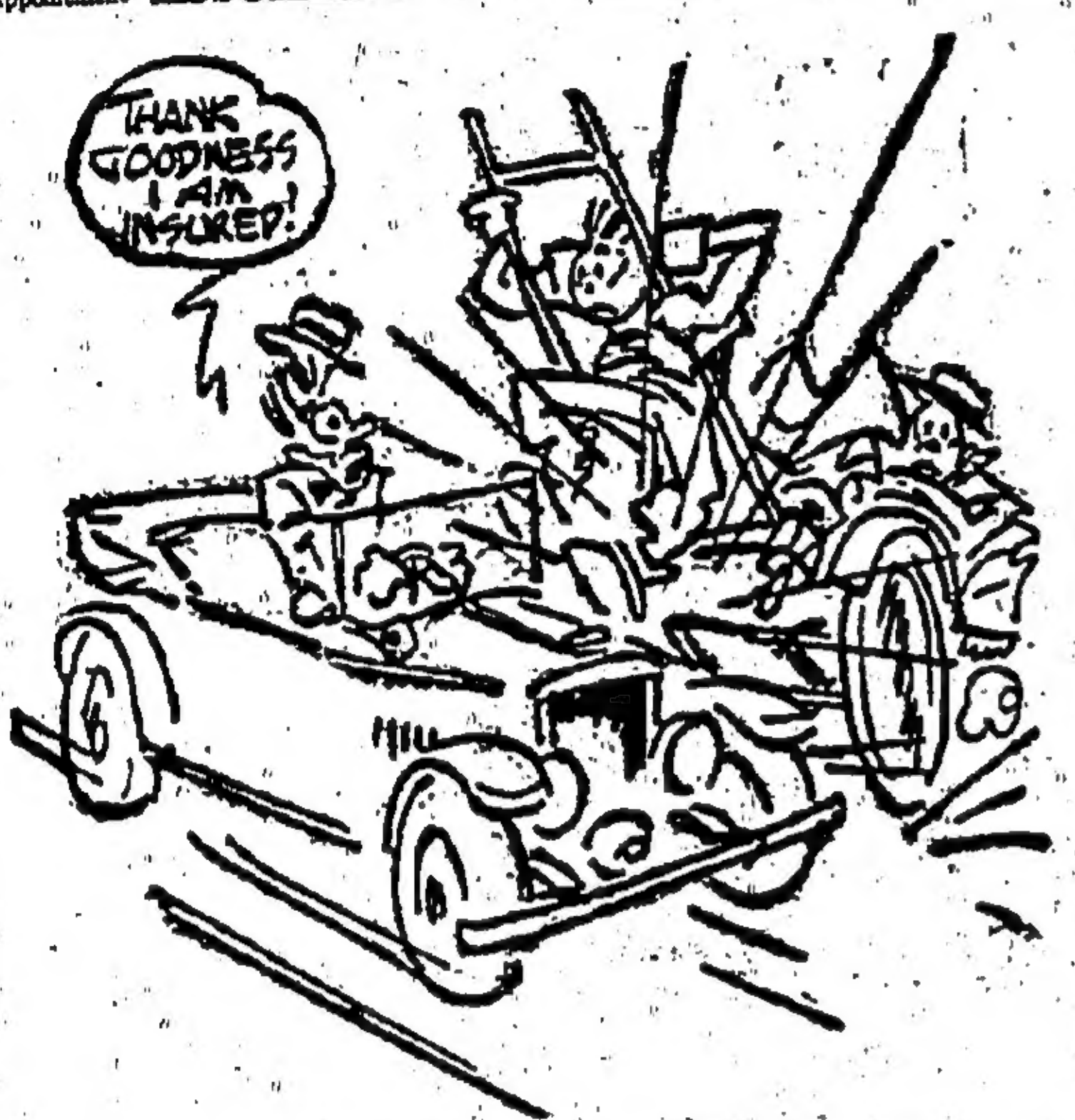
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## THE SYMBOL OF THE CROSS.

PRE-CHRISTIAN AND WORLD-WIDE.

ADDRESS TO HONG KONG THEOSOPHISTS.

At this week's public meeting of the Hong Kong Lodge, The Theosophical Society, Mr. John Russell, F.T.S., gave an address on "The Symbol of the Cross." In the course of it he said:—The Cross as a symbol of the Divine Power in the Universe, is the most ancient and world wide of religious signs. The Cross, sometimes placed within or above a circle, is found on rocks chiseled in prehistoric age, on rude pottery of the later stone age, and amid ruins of times far antedating the Christian era. The Cross is found in Hindu Temples, in Egyptian Pyramids, on the altars of ancient Peru and Mexico, and again it occupies a conspicuous position in the Churches of Christendom.

In comparative Mythology we find the story of the Sun God. He is always born at the Winter Solstice, after the shortest day, December 21st, when the constellation Virgo is rising, (virgo is the Latin, for Virgin) and she ever remains a virgin giving birth to her helpless child the Sun, when the days are dark.

The Sun is sometimes found sculptured within the circle of the horizon, as a person, with the head and feet touching North and South, and the outstretched arms East and West, hence the ancient sign of the Cross, and the crucifixion.

Alres, The Sign Of The Lamb.

When the Sun is in the constellation of Aries, the sign of the Ram or Lamb, we have the Egyptian God "Osiris" or "Oshiris Ra," which sign later became the sign of Jesus, the Lamb of God. The use of the lamb as a symbol, often leaning on a cross is common in the sculptures of the Catacombs, and in the course of time the lamb was represented on the cross. It was not until the fifth Synod of Constantinople, held about the year 680, that it was ordained that instead of the ancient symbol, the figure of a man fastened to a cross should be represented.

A report of excavations at Knossos, states that the central object in a Temple was a marble Cross, and a circle, representing a snake with its tail in its mouth, as a symbol of eternity, the date of this building being between 4000 and 2000 B.C.

The Cross with a small loop on top, known as the Tan, was familiar to the Egyptians and Greeks and was to them a symbol of regeneration and immortality. The priests used a cross such as this to touch the lips of the dead showing the belief in immortality. The most common form used now in Christendom is that known as the Latin Cross. Then there is the St. Andrew's Cross, the Celtic Cross, with a small circle in the centre, the Greek Cross, with four equal lines at right angles, and many other varieties of the same fundamental ancient symbol, also the Svastika Cross, which was ten centuries before Christ a religious symbol in India and China.

## HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending February 5th, states:—

- Plague.**  
1 case at Mauritius.  
2 cases at Sourabaya.  
1 case at Colombo.  
**Cholera.**  
20 cases at Calcutta.  
1 case at Bangkok.  
1 case at Bangkok.  
**Small-pox.**  
41 cases at Bombay.  
77 cases at Calcutta.  
3 cases at Karachi.  
20 cases at Madras.  
1 case at Negapatam.  
3 cases at Rangoon.  
1 case at Singapore.  
1 case at Singapore.  
5 cases at Bangkok.  
1 case at Shanghai.  
5 cases at Vladivostok.

## MUDFORD ELECTION.

POLLING TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.

RIOTOUS END TO STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN PROMISED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT, MUDFORD.]

To-day is Polling Day. The poll is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and it is hoped that as many members of the Y.M.C.A. or rather inhabitants of Mudford-on-Sea as possible will sign on the dotted line. Each voter is allowed three votes, and as there are three different sorts of candidate, it is possible to be quite impartial.

The meeting last night took the form of a Ratepayers' Association, and was addressed by the candidates and their committee men, who gave a resume of the policy of each party, as the cry during the week has been from friend and enemy alike: "What is your policy?" and the whole audience would bawl, "They haven't got one!" The chair was taken by John H. Hunt, F.Z.S. and affairs were conducted in a more or less orderly manner.

Mr. Howell (P.), *inter alia*, said that the Moderates' Policy was to shout down every one else. They had two speeds; darned slow and stop!

Mr. Sewell (P.), to the delight of all, mentioned that the benevolent Gent. who had offered to defray the expenses of the Pump House and Pier had generously stated that his offer was open for twelve months. (A clever move, Mr. Sewell but did it wash?)

Comrade Munn (S.) in his witty speech got a bit of his own back, and proved that he was not so unlearned as the Opposition would suggest! They did not wish Mudford to become like the London-Brighton Road, neither was it proposed to make it a good pull up for Carmen. The Edison Bell record gentleman who spoke on Wednesday night, who has also been called "The Little Welsh Wizard" talked a lot of hot air, and he assured his followers that he had shamefully twisted the policy of the Socialists to serve his own ends.

The Leaders of the parties all spoke, declaring that at the poll it was incumbent upon each and all to vote for the right (their own) party.

The meeting this evening takes the form of a sing song, and a truce will be called to catcalls, and parliamentary procedure, informal. What will happen when the poll is declared one shudders to contemplate. It will certainly be a riotous evening.

Details of the result, and other late items of the election will appear in Monday's issue.

The meeting this evening is open to members and their friends (ladies and gentlemen), and will start at 9 p.m.

## ANOTHER DANCE DISPLAY.

MISS Y. CAPELL'S PUPILS TO APPEAR.

THREE PERFORMANCES AT THEATRE ROYAL.

An event which will be keenly anticipated, in view of previous functions of the same character, will be the appearance shortly at the Theatre Royal of the pupils of Miss Violet Capell, in their 8th annual dancing display.

They will give three performances, the first being on Wednesday, February 23rd, at 8.15 p.m., the second on Saturday, February 25th, at 8.15 p.m., and the third on Monday, February 27th, at 8.15 p.m.

The performances will be under the patronage of H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), and part of the proceeds will be given to the London Hospitals, as has been the custom in the past.

80 Pupils.

The display this year will be on a much larger scale than the last one, and about 80 pupils, will be taking part, their ages ranging from 4 upwards.

Advance tickets may be booked at Messrs. Anderson's as from February 14th. Dress circle seats and stalls are priced at \$3, and pit stalls and pit at \$2 and \$1. Children will be admitted at half price to the matinee performances.

## "SUNNING" PIRACY.

SECOND DEFENDANT STRUCK WITH SOUNDING LEAD.

"SEEMED TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE."

The two Chinese alleged to be implicated in the piracy of the *Sunning* and who have been in hospital since their arrest, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Police Court yesterday.

Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence), assisted by Sub-Inspector Lane prosecuted. The evidence of the No. 2 com-pradore was to the effect that he saw three unarmed Chinese pushing the Indian guards back into the guard room. At about ten o'clock an armed man came to the cabin and asked witness if the ship was carrying any silver. After receiving a reply in the negative, the armed man made witness take him to one of the three safes, which was found to have already been rifled. Witness said he could not identify either of the two prisoners.

The No. 2 prisoner was identified by a tall man, who said that he saw the defendant carrying a short firearm. The defendant went into witness' quarters and told him not to be afraid as they would not come to any harm. Witness said he saw the defendant on two later occasions. After the officers had left the bridge, witness again saw the prisoner, who was being lowered from the bridge with a rope round his waist.

At the afternoon hearing, Mr. J. W. Hurst, formerly the second officer of the *Sunning*, was called. He repeated his story of the piracy and identified the second defendant as the man whom he struck down on the bridge, hitting him first with the sounding lead and then with a rifle. Witness also thought that the second defendant was the man who had fired two shots as he went down on deck.

Mr. T. P. Beatty, the First Officer, identified both the defendants, saying he saw the first on the bridge at one time with a revolver in his hand. Witness thought he was a person with some sort of authority as he had an automatic whereas other pirates were armed with the ship's revolvers.

The other defendant was one of the men struck down on the bridge. Witness saw him earlier in the evening when the man went into No. 1 stateroom. Mr. Beatty could not say whether the man was armed at that time. The No. 1 stateroom appeared to be used as the centre castle headquarters of the pirate gang.

At about 9.30 p.m. when the question of what time Chelung light would be seen was discussed witness got his first good view of the second defendant. Witness got the impression that he was to act as pilot. He was consulted by the pirate chief on point of navigation and seemed to have considerable influence. He also exercised a restraining influence over the more excitable members of the gang. The case was again adjourned.

## "HANOI" PIRACY SUSPECTED.

ANOTHER WEEK'S REMAND GRANTED.

The Chinese who is suspected to have participated in the pirating of the *Hanoi* appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

Chief Det-Inspector T. Murphy stated that the *Hanoi* would arrive in Hong Kong on Sunday morning and would leave again on Monday at daylight.

Mr. Lindsell: That doesn't help me very much.

Inspector Murphy said that he had been instructed to ask for a week's remand as the Police were not in favour of delaying the vessel. Mr. Lindsell: I see. Have no papers arrived from the French Government?

Inspector Murphy: Only some supplementary papers. We cannot proceed with the extradition formalities.

A week's remand in custody was ordered.



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## £450,000,000 INVOLVED.

HAGUE ARBITRATION CASE.

GERMANY AND HER CREDITORS.

An arbitration case involving the enormous sum of about £450,000,000, probably the largest amount of money that has ever been at stake in any litigation, domestic or international comes before the Arbitration Tribunal at the Hague, constituted to settle the difficulties arising out of the Dawes Plan.

The question to be decided is: Has Germany, as she claims, the right under the Dawes Plan to deduct from her reparations payments to the Allies the amount of compensation that she pays her own nationals to indemnify them for the loss of private property sequestered and liquidated in the Allied countries and for certain "deliveries"—such as the transfer of German rights in the Shantung Railway, the Bank of Morocco, etc.—that were made under the Treaty of Versailles.

Very briefly, the Germans argue that they possess this right inasmuch as under the treaty they are bound to compensate their nationals and inasmuch as Article 11 of the Dawes Plan speaks of the payment to be made under it by Germany as intended to cover all the charges to be borne by Germany at home as well as abroad, though earlier in the same clause the totality of the payments to be made "to the Allied and Associated Powers" is definitely mentioned. Germany's creditors, who, if Germany wins, will find themselves docked of £450,000,000, argue on the contrary that the Dawes annuities were certainly intended to cover all payments that were due by Germany to the Allied and Associated Powers within or without the frontiers of Germany (so as to include, for instance, the cost of the armies of occupation, etc.), but not those that the might make to her own nationals.

Interpreting The Dawes Plan. The question before the tribunal, though financially important, is consequently one purely of the interpretation of the Dawes Plan. The tribunal which will decide whether the German or the Allied reading is correct is that constituted under the London agreement of 1924, and consists of five members.

The chairman is Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins, an eminent lawyer of the United States, who until recently was the "American citizen" attached to the Reparations Commission. The other members are M. Charles Rist (France), Herr Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (Germany), the well-known Swedish banker, Mr. Wallenberg, and an important Dutch industrialist, Mr. Kroll.

Should the German Government succeed in winning its case the result would be to reduce the total amount of the Dawes annuities—that is, the Reparation payments—to the Allies by some nine milliards of gold marks, or roughly £450,000,000.

The proceedings were expected to last four or five days, after which the tribunal will consider its judgment.

## POSSESSION OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

MAN FINED \$1,000; BOY BIRCHED.

Two Chinese, a man and a boy, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with being in possession of 10 tael of illicit opium.

According to Police evidence, the younger defendant was traced from the time he left the steamer *Chuenchow* and arrested at Sai Wo Street. He pleaded that he was only a carrier and he took the Police to the steamer, where the second defendant was pointed out as being the actual smuggler. This man, in his turn, pointed out a third party as the actual owner of the dope, but the third man was not charged.

Both of the prisoners at yesterday's hearing pleaded "guilty," and the older man was fined \$1,000 or six months' hard labour. The youth was sentenced to receive 8 strokes of the birch.

About half an hour after the case had been closed, and the defendants taken into the goal, Mr. J. M. Remedios, of Messrs. Leo d'Almeida and Nephew, appeared in the Court to say that he had received instructions to appear for the defence.

Eventually it transpired that the man whom the second defendant had tried to implicate was Mr. Remedios' client.

## ANOTHER GAMBLING RAID.

"ONLY A FRIENDLY PARTY."

Three women and four men appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, as a result of a gambling raid made by the Police on Thursday. One of the women was charged with being the keeper of the gaming house.

The Magistrate (to Mr. F. H. Loseby, representing the defendants): You deny this is a common gaming house?

Mr. Loseby: Yes, I do.

His Worship: That it was just a friendly party?

Mr. Loseby: Just so.

His Worship: Case remanded until the 14th, at noon. Bail for the No. 1 defendant (the alleged keeper) \$50. The others \$5 each.

## HONG KONG ELECTRIC COMPANY.

LAST YEAR'S PROFITS.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., to be held on March 6th, the Board of Directors will recommend that the balance available for distribution be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$2.50 per share on 3,000,000 shares..... \$7,500,000.00

To place to reserve..... 500,000.00

To carry forward to next account..... 33,204.57

\$1,582,204.57



## MERCHANTS OBTAIN A PROMISE.

WILL IT BE KEPT?

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## BIG MONTHLY DEFICIT ON CHINESE SECTION.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The merchants held their demonstration and the Kuomintang have promised that their right to engage and dismiss employees on the customary day, and with the customary safeguards, shall be upheld. But the Kuomintang promised this before so that it is difficult to say whether the situation has materially improved. The merchants, however, have this in their favour. They have shown that they can act

together in their own interests and it is possible that their wishes will be treated with greater respect in future as a consequence.

Some 4,000 workers have been dismissed from various lines of business in Canton and about 1,500 in Swatow. These workers, however, are not taking their dismissal "lying down." They are still complaining. On their part both the Canton and Swatow merchants have wired to Hankow and Nanchang protesting against the labour tyranny in Kwangtung which endeavours to forbid an employer from dismissing an employee even once a year. Meanwhile the Communists in the Southern Capital are arranging a Merchants' Conference to be held sometime this month when a series of lectures will be given by the leaders of the party. It is possibly hoped that in this way the merchants may be induced to submit to the workers' demands.

The Canton Bureau of Education is proposing to establish a committee of vendors to inspect all cinema films before they are screened.

The Canton branch of the Bank of China has received Kuomintang sanction to resume business. This branch has been closed since the Kuomintang first came into power.

The deficit on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway is now said to be more than \$70,000 a month. This will, of course, soon drive the line into bankruptcy and as a means of avoiding this the suggestion has been made to construct a branch line from Chang-mutao to Waichow. Such a branch line, it is thought, would greatly increase the volume of traffic.

The Kaying College at Meishien, near Swatow, at one time jointly managed by Americans and Chinese but later taken over by the Chinese, has been forced to close owing to lack of support.

Hearing of the wonderful opportunities provided by the Kuomintang army, more than 300 Chinese have just returned from Java to enlist. Their services, however, were not accepted. They will be permitted to enter the Training Corps as private cadets, paying their own expenses for instruction and maintenance.

Mr. Lam Yat Man, Commissioner of Public Works in Canton, has offered to resign in order to carry on further study of municipal administration in America, but the offer has not been accepted. Mr. Lam is a nephew of Mr. Lam Woo, the well-known Hong Kong contractor and builder.

## AMERICAN ADVISERS

TWO APPOINTED AT HANKOW.

MR. O. J. TODD AND DR. J. B. GRANT.

A message to the *Canton Gazette* from Hankow, dated February 8th, says:

"Mr. O. J. Todd, chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, was today appointed adviser to the Hupah Dyke Commission of the Nationalist Government to supervise a three million dollar repair job on a big dyke-break about sixty miles upstream from Hankow. The appointment was made by Mr. Sun Fo, Nationalist Minister of Communications and member of the Hupah Dyke Commission.

"This is the second appointment of an American adviser to a Nationalist Government commission. The first was that of Dr. J. B. Grant of the Peking Union Medical College as Public Health adviser of the Wuhan municipal area."

## THE FOCHOW OUTRAGES.

PUBLICATION OF A FALSE REPORT.

RETRACTION BY A HONG KONG CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

When the Fochow outrages occurred, and the Roman Catholic priests and other missionaries had to leave that Port, one of the Hong Kong Chinese newspapers, named "The Great Light," published references to the murder of infants as though such murders had actually been committed.

"This paper has now published the following apology in Chinese and English:

"With reference to the publication in our paper on the 27th January, 1927, concerning the murder of infants at Fochow by the Roman Catholic Church and the Nuns of the Convent (Yan Chee Tong) the same was published without any investigation into the truth of the contents of the letter received by us. The report as published is utterly false and untrue and without a vestige of foundation in truth or in fact and we beg to express our profound regret to the priests of the Catholic Church and the Nuns of the Convent (Yan Chee Tong) for the aspersion cast upon them which such publication might cause to them and unreservedly withdraw all such imputations and statements concerning their treatment of the infants committed to their Convent (Yan Chee Tong) deserved by their parents. It is generally accepted that their motives are governed by the highest ideals and their works are most charitable and beneficial to the poor and needy of all denomination irrespective of creed."

The retraction, of course, is complete, but it seems curious that any paper in Hong Kong should have given currency to the reports in the first place.

## ARMY OFFICERS EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING HONG KONG.

## WHAT WAS THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

The remarks of the examiners at the examination of Army officers for promotion last October have been made available.

An interesting question had reference to affairs in China. It showed something of the new line of strategic consideration with which the new Imperial Defence College will be concerned in teaching from January 17th. For example, officers were expected not only to explain the military status of Hong Kong, but its commercial importance to the Empire and the effect on its trade caused by the strikes and boycott of British goods at Canton. Naturally this was correlated with a question on the importance of Singapore since Hong Kong is precluded from military development by the terms of the Washington Conference.

The examiners state that Singapore, as opposed to the alternative of Sydney, Hong Kong as well as India and Australia, and is within reach of oil supplies from Burma, Borneo and the Dutch East Indies, which are of vital importance to modern mobility. Incidentally, it is remarked that Singapore is immune from direct aerial attack by a first-class Power except by a breach of neutrality by the attacker.

## EVERY DAY ART.

THE HERITAGE OF ALL.

INTERESTING TALK BY MR. J. H. HUNT AT Y.M.C.A.

An exceptionally interesting "talk" was given by Mr. J. H. Hunt, the energetic and popular Secretary of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, to members of that institution on Thursday night.

Mr. Hunt chose "Every Day Art," as his subject and discussed it in a practical common-sense way. The very word "Art," he said immediately conjured up in the minds of many people strange unwholesome pictures, or extravagant, twisty furniture. In fact, anything queer looking was often justified by the explanation that it was "art."

It was not art, he said, but ugliness. He attributed the poor appreciation of real art by many people to-day to various causes. The industrial revolution, which brought about the wide spread destruction of the beauty of the countryside in order to find sites for factories, not only degraded the countryside but made men accustomed to ugliness. The crowded housing conditions, whereby the pride of home was destroyed, had resulted in an indifference to the home-crafts which meant so much to art in the days when art was thought to be essential to every day life.

The development of machinery, bringing with it the horror of mass production, had not helped for it had meant the elimination of pride of workmanship and a deadly monotony of standard patterns. Moreover the extravagance of living and the inflated value of money had undermined the appreciation of things on account of their beauty or even usefulness. Extravagance had smothered the simplicity necessary to the true expression of beauty.

## Heritage of All.

Art, declared Mr. Hunt, is for every day use and must not be considered the monopoly of Art Galleries or as something which only "high browed" people can enjoy. It is the heritage of all, for it is but the real expression of our instinct for beauty. Money has nothing to do with it and often the best art has been produced in very poor circumstances; the greatest artists have been drawn mostly from the working classes and the pictures painted in the poorest surroundings. The claims of art are based on self-sacrifice, perseverance and a desire to make life more beautiful. We are all artists of sorts. Every time we go shopping, when we look at things, when we select, we consult, maybe unconsciously, our artistic instincts. We have our likes and dislikes so that we "feel" when things are beautiful or ugly.

Many men, continued Mr. Hunt, were deterred from trying to express their natural heritage because they felt they had not the gift. He strongly deprecated such an attitude which was an excuse for laziness and suggested that his hearers should start quite humbly and learn something about line and form. He urged them to take the flowers on the table and make line drawings from them. They would discover unknown beauty in the curves of the petals and the leaves, and in time they would get a fair representation of the flowers, and know something of the joy of creative art. No matter if it was not first class, they would have had "a shot at it" and their next attempt would be better. The important thing was to make a start and not to bother about whether they had the gift or not. If after repeated attempts and the receipt of good advice they found themselves hopeless then they could go in for stamp collecting, and prove themselves masters of that art.

## THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

THE CONSUMPTION DURING JANUARY.

A LITTLE HIGHER THAN FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD.

The consumption of water in the City and Hill District, in millions of gallons during the month of January was 223.94. The estimated population is 408,480, which works out at 17.9 gallons per head per day.

Corresponding figures for January, 1926, were:—218.40 gallons; pop. 398,160; daily consumption 17.6.

During December, 1926, the consumption of water in the City and Hill District was 244.23 millions of gallons; the estimated population 407,620, and the daily consumption per head, 19.3.

The storage is reported as 1,403.71 million gallons on February 1st, as compared with 1,012.60 million gallons on February 1st, 1926.

There was a full supply in all Rider Main Districts up to the 8th December and intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts from 9th to 31st December, 1926. Full supply in all Rider Main Districts during December, 1926, with the exception of the districts West of Eastern Street where an intermittent supply was given from 4th to 31st December, 1926.

## At Kowloon.

The consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during January was 78.63 million gallons.

The estimated population is given at 198,990, which works out at 15.4 gallons consumed per head per day. The figures for January, 1926, were:—Consumption, 70.17 million gallons; estimated pop. 183,690; consumption per head per day 14.17.

The figures for December, 1926, were:—Consumption, 74.88 million gallons; estimated pop. 188,140; consumption per head per day, 15.3 gallons.

There was a full supply in all districts during January, 1926 and 1927.

The Government Analyst's report shows that the quality of the water is satisfactory. The total rainfall to January 31st, 1927, was 0.31, compared with 0.22 inches in January, 1926.

## ST. DAVID'S DAY.

OBSERVANCES ALREADY ARRANGED.

WREATH LAYING AND DINNER.

The Hong Kong St. David's Society (Cymdeithas Dewi Sant) have already arranged the observances to take place in connection with St. David's Day, Tuesday, March 14th. In the morning there will be a wreath laying ceremony at the Cenotaph at 11 a.m., and members of the Society will meet at the Cenotaph at 10.50 a.m.

In the evening the annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Savoy at 7.45. The Committee hope that as many members as possible will attend and bring with them one or more guests.

Members are also requested to inform the Hon. Secretary at an early date of their intention to attend the dinner, of the number, names and addresses of their guests, and to forward at the same time a remittance to cover the cost of the tickets.

A copy of the Rules, as altered by the Committee pursuant to resolutions passed at the recent annual general meeting, has been circulated to members.

A limited number of badges in the form of a leek have been made, and can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones) at \$2 each.

## CHI WO STREET ROBBERY RECALLED.

CHARGE AGAINST FOUR MEN WITHDRAWN.

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION.

Four men, alleged to have been concerned in a daylight armed robbery at No. 9, Chi Wo Street, Yau-mati, on the 25th of last month, appeared before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Messrs. Lee and Russ, appeared for the defence of first, second and fourth defendants, and Mr. J. D. Armstrong, of Messrs. Deacons, was for the third defendant.

When the case was called, it was intimated by the prosecution that there was not sufficient evidence against the four men to warrant proceeding with the case, an application was therefore made for a withdrawal of the case.

This was granted, and his Worship discharged each defendant. A Chinese woman was subsequently charged with having possession of part of the stolen property.

For the prosecution, it was stated that acting on information received after the robbery had been committed, the police visited defendant's flat at No. 27, Austin Road, second floor, on January 27th, and found there jewellery to the value of about \$50. These articles were later identified by the owner.

Giving evidence the complainant said that the jewellery was taken to the mistress of No. 9, Chi Wo Street, a sister of her, for safe keeping.

Defendant denied the charge, and declared that the jewellery was her own property.

After hearing further evidence, his Worship sentenced defendant to six months' imprisonment.

## SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIAN.

BOY WHO FELL FROM THIRD FLOOR WINDOW.

The case in which Kunda Singh, formerly a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., is charged with assaulting a Chinese youth and causing him to fall from a third floor window, came up for hearing yesterday afternoon before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Police Court.

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Chief Det.-Inspector T. Murphy. The defendant was unrepresented.

Inspector Murphy said that the complainant first came to know the defendant when both were employed at the Grand Theatre at Wanchai. Complainant met the defendant on January 8th at about 10 p.m. just outside the Queen's Theatre. Greetings were exchanged, and defendant was alleged to have asked the youth if he wanted a ride on his (defendant's) bicycle. The boy said yes, and the defendant told the boy to follow him to his quarters to get the bicycle. Defendant's rooms were at the rear of Messrs. Whiteaway's premises. When the complainant entered the bedroom of the defendant, the watchman locked his door, took off his coat and made certain overtures to the boy, which the complainant resented.

Continuing, Inspector Murphy said that the boy wanted to get away, but the defendant stopped him. The defendant made more advances, and the boy, in desperation, opened the window, and climbed out. The boy's feet were dangling in mid-air, his hands were clasping hold of the iron hooks of the window. Defendant then stretched out his hands in an attempt to drag the boy back into the room, and in trying to ward the defendant off, the youth lost his grip and fell to the ground. Complainant sustained serious injuries and was removed to hospital where he was until last Saturday.

The complainant, a boy of 16, in the witness-box corroborated the statement of the prosecution. Further evidence was given by two Chinese tailors in the employ of Madame Flint who testified to seeing the boy fall and hearing cries of "Save Life."

The case was adjourned till Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

WINTER DAYS WITHOUT WINTER CHILLS

CHILPRUFE UNDERWEAR

FOR CHILDREN.

ONE QUALITY ONLY.

There are no different grades to mislead you when buying Chilprufe. This never varying quality puts Chilprufe in a class of its own.

Made from finest yarn, it is very soft, changing temperatures causing neither chill nor discomfort.

Each garment is perfectly finished, special care taken with parts liable to strain.

In asking for Chilprufe you are demanding the Highest standard in Woollen Underwear for Children.

Powells are the Hong Kong Agents.

HEDGES & BUTLER

"Vat 250"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Pre-War

STRENGTH & QUALITY.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

TEL. 196 & 198.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS LONDON STRING QUARTET

(Jas. Levy, T. Pezle, E. Waldo Warner & C. Warwick Evans)  
L1751 QUARTET IN D MINOR ("Death and the Maiden"). In Eight Parts (Schubert)  
Parts 1 and 2—First Movement: Allegro (First and Second Parts)  
L1752 Part 3—First Movement: Allegro (Concluded)  
Part 4—Second Movement: Andante con moto (First Part)  
L1753 Part 5—Second Movement: Andante con moto (Concluded)  
Part 6—Third Movement: Scherzo—Allegro molto  
L1754 Parts 7 and 8—Fourth Movement: Presto (In Two Parts)

The Recording is complete.  
In Art Album, Complete with Descriptive Notes, AT  
ANDERSON'S.

ASK FOR MO'SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists. NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.  
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, at 3.30 p.m., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th 1927, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
KAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 11th February, 1927. [4348]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 7th DAY OF MARCH, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, to MONDAY, 7th MARCH, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board  
W. F. SIMMONS  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 12th February, 1927. [4353]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.  
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF CHARLES WILLIAM HAY, LATE OF ASSHUR WOOD HOUSE, EAST GLENFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, GENTLEMAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 12th DAY OF MARCH, 1927.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby Required to send their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Executors,  
Prince's Building, Hong Kong. [4351]

## CYMDEITHAS DEWI SANT (HONG KONG).

(St. David's Society, Hong Kong).

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Society will take place at the Hotel Royal on TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1927, at 7.45 p.m. Tickets \$5.00 each. Members are invited to attend and bring guests and are requested to inform the Underigned as soon as possible of the Number Names and addresses of their guests and to forward at the same time the Cost of the Tickets.

G. S. HUGH-JONES,  
Hon. Secretary,  
9, Queen's Road Central. [4346]

## INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS &amp; SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

WILL Members kindly Note that the ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the ROOM at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 11th MARCH, 1927.

Further Information will be issued shortly.

A. LANDSEERT,  
Hon. Secretary,  
4539]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Share Certificates—

No. of Shares.	Share Nos.	Issued on
3176	50	31651/31700 19/7/1916
4641	50	118764/118818 1/3/1920
5101	20	148281/148280 12/4/1920
5102	20	148281/148300 "
5103	20	148301/148320 "
5104	20	148321/148340 "
5105	20	148341/148360 "
7659	50	278928/278975 17/7/1922

In the Name of Mrs. YEUNG KWAI SHIM have been declared LOST and should the Same Class Mortgage Security subject to the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, they shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hong Kong, 8th February, 1927. [4381]

## INTIMATIONS.

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st FEBRUARY to the 14th FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 29th January, 1927. [4390]

## THE HONG KONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1927, to TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 27th January, 1927. [4386]

## THE HONG KONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1927, to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1927, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
F. S. CRAPNELLE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hong Kong, February 5th, 1927. [4315]

## HONG KONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, 1927, to SATURDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1927 (both days inclusive) during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. H. FARLOW,  
Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4324]

## INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LIMITED.

ENTRY Forms can be had from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIES, By kind permission of the Stewards of Hongkong Jockey Club. Members of that Club are Cordially Invited to take part in Our INAUGURAL RACE MEETING which is to be held on 19th and 20th FEBRUARY. Transportation and Accommodation of Ponies can be arranged with the SECRETARY of this Club.

Macao, 7th February, 1927. [4333]

## THE HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## THE 37th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY HALL.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock (Noon).

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Sir HENRY E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Mrs. J. H. HUNT,  
Hon. Secretary.

4542]

## NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to—  
Messrs. DEACONS,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hong Kong.  
Hong Kong, January 16th, 1927. [4441]

## INTIMATIONS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE Undermentioned Share Certificates having been Declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Against the Negotiation of These Shares. Duplicate Certificates will be issued One Month hence and the Original Certificates, unless recovered within that Period, will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL and VOID.

Certificate No. 274 for 100 Shares  
Numbered: 80151/80250  
Certificate No. 275 for 100 Shares  
Numbered: 90251/90350  
All in the Name of—  
CHAN CHUNG YAT.

S. J. JORDAIN,  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 14th January, 1927. [4453]

## BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at 'Victoria' in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as SECTION 49 OF MARINE LOT No. 55. Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon known as No. 142, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Area—705 Square Feet or thereabouts.

The Proportion of ANNUAL CHARGES—\$18.00.

By—  
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,  
at the  
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,  
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG,  
ON  
WEDNESDAY,  
THE 23rd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1927,  
At 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—  
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,  
First Mortgagee's Solicitors,  
St. George's Building,  
Chater Road.

or to—  
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,  
Auctioneer,  
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,  
Dated the 9th day of February, 1927. [4333]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at 'Victoria' in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 431 and the REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 117. Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively known as Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22, TAI WO STREET.

IN ONE LOT

By—  
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,  
at the  
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,  
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG,  
ON  
FRIDAY,  
THE 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1927,  
At 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—  
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,  
Mortgagee's Solicitors,  
St. George's Building,  
Chater Road.

or to—  
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,  
Auctioneer,  
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,  
Dated the 11th day of February, 1927. [4345]

## THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4th,  
9 P.M.

## BIG OF THE DAY:

## FANCY DRESS WITH MASKS.

4535]

## FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &amp;c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

"HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,"

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

30 Cents per Copy.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$13 per annum for delivery in Hong Kong, including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

## INTIMATIONS.

## FANLING HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th,  
at 3.15 P.M.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE: 81.

LADIES: FREE.

ADMISSION TO SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE on Production of BADGE Only.

Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free, and Two Non-Members at \$5 each. Tickets obtainable from A. H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Kowloon: 2.07. RETURN FARE: 1st class, \$1.50; 2nd 80 Cents. Free Parking for Cars off the Course; \$2 Each if Parked Opposite the Stands.

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

PROSPECT PLACE, BONHAY ROAD.

SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on FEBRUARY 13th.

Entrance Examination for New Students on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, at 9.30 A.M.

For Prospectus, for Boarders and Day-boys, apply—

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE,  
4510]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES will be held at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS on THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, 1927.

Entries will definitely CLOSE at 1 P.M. on MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1927, at the Hon. Secretary's Office, but intending Exhibitors are Requested to SEND IN THEIR ENTRIES AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

Schedules are being prepared and will be sent to all Members who have paid their Subscription for the Current Year.

Members who have not yet paid their Subscription and ALL GUESTS who wish to join the SOCIETY are Requested to Send \$5 immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. B. C. HORNELL, c/o Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 6th February, 1927. [4339]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, GROUND FLOOR PRAT AVENUE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN EMBASSY.

4549]

## TO LET.

TO BE LET—Furnished HOUSE on the PRAT. All Modern Conveniences—Apply Box No. 4537, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [4337]

## TO LET.

NO. 44, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HON. SECRETARY,  
CLUB LEBANON.

45214]

## TO LET—No. 178, THE PRAT.

Furnished—Apply C. E. H. BEAVIS, 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. [4472]

## FOR SALE—BUICK, 6 Cylinder, 2/3 Seater in Excellent Condition. Just Recently Overhauled and Painted. Owner going Home. Apply to Box No. 4519, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [4319]

## FLATS, three, four and five roomed, modern bathrooms, flush etc. Also one two roomed and one three roomed Bungalow on way to Repulse Bay and Fanling respectively for rent or sale on easy terms. SMALL INVESTOR'S. Tel. C. 4530.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—"STOWFORD No. 2," 4, BONHAY ROAD, Three Stories, Six Rooms, Five Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, Recently Repaired and Renovated—Apply DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [437]

TO LET—"No. 2, NORTH VIEW," NORTH POINT, Five-roomed BUNGALOW, Two Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, and Recently Extensively Repaired—Apply DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [438]

TO LET—Furnished, MARCH for 12 Months. A Very Desirable Four-room TOP FLAT, All Modern Conveniences, Good Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Apply—Mr. ARTHUR BURNARD, Kimberly Road, Kowloon, Tel. K. 60. [222]

## INTIMATIONS.

## WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essence and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

STONE GINGER BEER

The only genuine brewed Ginger Beer in the East Prepared by a special process of fermentation with the finest selected ginger and fruit essences which gives it that distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

PYERIS

A delicious table water, healthful and refreshing, surpassing in quality all the European Spa waters. Blends excellently with spirits and wines.

The water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers. ESTABLISHED 1841. [450]

## BIRTHS.

BETTAGH—On February 7th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. FRENCH BETTAGH, a son.

BEITH—On February 5th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. D. F. BEITH, a son.

McCANN—On February 3rd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. F. McCANN, a son.

READ—On February 6th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. READ, a daughter.

TINKER—On January 30th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. TINKER, a son.

## DEATH.

HUMPHREYS—On February 6th, at Shanghai, CHARLES GEORGE HUMPHREYS, son of the late Rev. Walter Humphreys, and Mrs. Humphreys, of Par, Cornwall.

## MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriage of Mr. JOHN FRASER, P.W.D., and Miss HELEN C. SHEPARD, of Balgowrie, Aberdeen, has been arranged to take place at the Union Church, Kowloon, on Saturday, 12th February, at 2.30 p.m. Reception afterwards at "The Best House," Taiipo. All friends cordially invited. Conveyance arranged. [4550]

Hong Kong Office: 14, Chater Rd. London Office: 131, Fleet St., E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 12th, 1927.

## THE HANKOW AGREEMENT.

Judging from Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN's statement in the House of Commons the immediate problem arising from the seizure of the Hankow Concession by the mob has been settled. That is something gained. For the rest, we must wait upon the course of the negotiations which are now continuing and, presumably, upon the success or failure of the Chinese armies in the field. In the meantime the British

troops in China will hold a watch-brief. A Brigade will be stationed in Shanghai to protect British residents there and two Brigades will be quartered in Hong Kong.

That is the position as the politicians at Home probably see it. We, who are nearer the heart of things, wonder how all this turmoil and hurry will end. Civil war in China goes on year in and year out and whilst it continues there will never be any proper guarantee that the lives of British nationals will be safe or that their property will be protected. Before the emergence of the Nationalists the struggles between one province and another caused the foreigner little concern. It was tacitly understood that foreign rights would not be molested. Now all that is changed. According to their own statement of policy the Nationalists are fighting against the North as part of a general campaign against the so-called Imperialists and under the latter heading, of course, foreigners are drawn into the vortex. Moreover, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The North have unquestionably been irritated by the large measure of public attention which the South have monopolised and they are beginning to take a leaf out of the Southern book and to make demands which run counter to all treaty rights. Their high handed action in dismissing Sir FRANCIS AOLEN because he refused to do something which he could not possibly do under the terms of his engagement is simply a case in point. Thus we have the North and South fighting for supremacy and each one endeavouring to secure what advantage it can at the expense of foreign interests. If either one side or the other would win—it matters not which—the situation would be clarified immediately for then some form of Central Government would be established with whom it would be possible to negotiate satisfactorily. But Chinese "wars" have a habit of ending in stalemate and then bursting out afresh after an interval for recuperation. In such circumstances it is difficult to foresee where the negotiations over Hankow will lead us. What would become of the agreement supposing the North, in a sudden access of strength, were to drive the Southerners from the Wuhan cities. Would the whole weary business have to be gone through again and would British troops have to remain near at hand the whole time? It all seems a hopeless tangle.

But it is useless to speculate on the future in Chinese affairs. Let us be satisfied that British policy, in its broad outline, has been made

unmistakably clear and that the necessity of recourse to force has been for the moment averted. Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN has stated as plainly as the fact can be stated that we have no purpose hostile to the Chinese and certainly no desire to keep them in a state of subjection or tutelage or inferiority. We shall rejoice as they develop their institutions so that they may discharge to the full the duty of every civilised government towards the foreigner within its gates. We do not wish for special privileges as they are termed. On the contrary we desire to be relieved of obligations which the Chinese authorities themselves should enforce. In the face of such a statement as this, and with the Hankow Concession returned to the Municipal Council, the only thing to do is to wait in the hope that the North and South will settle their differences as quickly as possible.

The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Duppuy returned to the Colony by the s.s. *President Taft* yesterday.

The second annual staff gathering of the Hong Kong Electric Co. was held at the Hotel Savoy last night, and proved a most convivial function.

Mr. R. B. Blakney, Mrs. E. M. Kubb, Mr. G. Maclelland and Mrs. J. L. Stevens arrived in Hong Kong yesterday on the *President Taft* from Manila.

The Volunteer Defence Corps is holding a route march at 5.15 p.m., on Tuesday. Army Headquarters has arranged for a band to accompany the Corps.

The president and members of St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club will be "at Home" at the Club House this afternoon at 4.30. Tea will be served at five o'clock.

The eighth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Bank of East Asia is to be held at the office of the Company, No. 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, February 26th.

Shareholders are reminded that the annual ordinary general meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., will be held this morning at eleven o'clock at the Hong Kong Hotel.

A very enjoyable and successful fancy dress dance was held by members and subscribers at the Peak Club last night. The music was provided by the popular dance band of H.M.S. *Titanic*.

The late Mr. Donald McColl, Royal Terrace, Crosshill, Glasgow, until recently general manager of the Shanghai Electric Tramways, left personal estate in Great Britain to the value of £2,399.

The following appointment to Hong Kong were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended December 10th:—Mr. B. S. Jenyns, cadet; Miss E. Williams, Miss J. M. Watkins, Miss J. Ferris, nursing sisters; and Miss D. M. Jaques, as physical training mistress.

Sir Charles Eliot, a former Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University, who was the British Envoy to Tokyo from 1918 till last year, is revisiting Japan this spring. The *Osaka Mainichi* says that he intends to make Nara his permanent residence, with a view to devoting the remainder of his life to the study of Buddhism and art.

## POOR FISH!

[MR. HAMILTON FISH, JUNIOR, ADVOCATED THE PURCHASE OF EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS. . . WITH A VIEW TO ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL. . . THIS AFFECTS JAMAICA. . . TRINIDAD (THE HOME OF MR. EUGENE CHEN) AND TABAGO.]

vide *Daily Press*—11.9.27

You may talk of the statesmen of earlier days As paragons, if you wish: But for one of broad political view, Hundred per cent. he-man all through, Meet Mister Hamilton Fish!

In the House of Representatives He never pulls out the gup That usually comes from political bores, (Need I mention particular Senators?), Who are bone from the dentures up.

The defence of the Panama Canal Makes this brainy citizen fear. And he says the United States should try To fix up a deal at once to buy All British possessions near.

But I fancy Mr. Hamilton Fish, ("Junior," I understand), Will find his proposal that they should sell Has rather an ancient and fish-like smell To the people who own the land.



## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEWS FROM THE YANGTZE.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, Feb. 11th.

In the Chamber of Deputies, replying to a question by Deputy Marcel Cachin concerning the China situation, M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the hope that France would not have to interfere with a view to protecting Frenchmen, and that the Chinese authorities would continue to take all measures necessary for the security of French lives and property. France had always observed the strictest neutrality against belligerent parties, and would certainly offer no opposition to the emancipation of China. Concluding amid general cheers, M. Briand said the best course was for them not to meddle in internal Chinese affairs.

## "IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Baldwin, "in the public interest," declined to give detailed information of the extent of the defence force being sent to China.

## TRANSPORT FIGURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 10th.

Sir Lamington Worthington Evans, in the House of Commons, foreboded the early submission of a Supplementary Estimate to provide for the cost of the Shanghai Defence Force.

He added that the cost of conveying the troops forming part of the Defence Force from the United Kingdom and Malta, was £245,000.

## THE "APHIS" AND "LADYBIRD."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MALTA, Feb. 10th.

The gunboats *Aphis* and *Ladybird*, escorted by the destroyers *Wanderer* and *Wolverine* have left for China.

## 250 U.S. MARINES REACH SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10th.

Two hundred and fifty American Marines have arrived here from Manila, aboard the transport ship *Pecos*.

## NEWS FROM THE YANGTZE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS NEWS.]

CHUNGKING, Feb. 10th.

The British Consul-General, Mr. Affleck, and Vice-Consul, Mr. Lamb, who arrived here last week after the total evacuation of Chengtu, departed down river to-day.

On board the same steamer were about seventy missionaries from the interior.

WANGHSIEN, Feb. 10th.

A complete boycott of H.M.S. *Teal* has been started here.

(Continued on next column.)

## THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

## LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

## EX-MINISTER KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPORTO, February 10th.

The casualties in the fighting are now estimated at 76 killed and 350 wounded, while 37 officers have been arrested.

LISBON, February 10th.

The death toll here is estimated at 198. Rebels assassinated Major Americo Olavo, former Minister of War.

LONDON, February 10th.

A wireless message received this afternoon from the cruiser *Comus*, which earlier in the week proceeded to Lisbon as a precautionary measure in case the interests of British nationals were endangered during the revolutionary movement in Portugal, states that the white flag has been hoisted over the marine barracks, and, except for occasional shots, everything is now quiet. There have been no British casualties.

The police are resuming their duties, the public services appear to be becoming normal and a few trams are running.

The Portuguese Embassy in London has also received a telegram stating that the rebellion has been suppressed.

## COLOMBO HARBOUR COOLIES ON STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOMBO, February 10th.

Five thousand harbour coolies have struck for a rise of wages, and several shipping departures have been delayed.

## CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

POSITION OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

SIR FRANCIS AGLEN "HANDS OVER" TO MR. EDWARDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Feb. 11th.

Reuter has been requested officially to issue the following statement: "Sir Francis Aglen handed over charge of the Customs and Loan Service to Mr. Edwards to-day. It is understood that Sir F. Aglen, who intends to return to England, remains gazetted and treated as Inspector-General of the Customs for a year."

Mr. Edwards took over charge of the Customs this afternoon.

## PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND DISARMAMENT.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.

President Coolidge, in his Message to Congress, says he instructed the Ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo to-day to present to those Governments a Memorandum suggesting that they empower the delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva to negotiate and conclude at an early date an agreement further limiting naval armament, supplementing the Washington Treaty by covering classes of vessels not covered by that Treaty.

What the Message Says.

The Message says that far-reaching building programmes have been laid down by certain Powers and that, as well as abroad, a sentiment urging naval construction on the ground that such construction was occurring elsewhere. In such sentiments lies the germ of renewed naval competition.

The Memorandum says the complexities and difficulties brought out in the discussions of the preparatory Commission clearly indicated that a final solution of the problem of armaments may not be immediately practicable, and the American Government is most anxious that concrete results in the limitation of armaments may be achieved. A number of Governments consider that one of the chief present obstacles to a general reduction or limitation of armaments lies in the interdependence of land, sea and air armaments.

## The Difficulties.

The American Government believes that these difficulties can and must be overcome. It feels that land and air armaments constitute essentially regional agreements and that the problem of the limitation of naval armaments, while not regional in character, can be practically dealt with by measures affecting the navies of a limited group of Powers.

It seems probable that the final Conference will be unable to meet during this calendar year; therefore, the American Government believes that those Powers which may be able to agree to further naval limitation at an earlier date would not be justified in consciously postponing that agreement, thereby opening the way to a recrudescence of competitive naval building.

## Question of Ratio.

Although hesitating at this moment to submit rigid proposals as regards the ratio of naval strength, for its part, is disposed to accept, as regards the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty, the extension of the "5-5-3" ratio as regards the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and to leave to discussion at Geneva the ratio of France and Italy. It concludes by earnestly hoping that a comprehensive limitation of all types of naval armament may be brought into effect without the principal naval Powers without delay.

## The Press Surprised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.

President Coolidge's Disarmament Memorandum is a complete surprise to the Press and it is difficult to forecast its effect on Congress, which is at present in the throes of the cruiser construction controversy. Senator Hale, the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is of opinion that the Memorandum will not imperil the chances of the programme being carried out, which, he said, would not raise the naval strength of the United States to any limitation level which could possibly be adopted.

## Signor Mussolini Deeply Interested.

Rome, Feb. 10th.

Mr. Fletcher, the United States Ambassador, has delivered President Coolidge's Disarmament Memorandum to Signor Mussolini, who is deeply interested and who has promised it his careful consideration.

## TERRIFIC ATLANTIC STORM.

LINER'S PERILOUS VOYAGE.

REACHES DESTINATION SIX DAYS' LATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 11th.

The *President Harding* docked this afternoon six days late, after what the captain described as the worst trip in his forty years' sea experience. He said that from the time he left Cherbourg the ship was battered by a hundred mile an hour gale and monstrous waves until the rivets were loosened and the vessel started to leak in the oil tanks, which gradually emptied. Lights went out, and the engines died down. All the heating apparatus went out of commission and still the great seas dashed the liner's sides. The immigrant passengers, frightened, knelt and prayed. All the available food, including boxes, crates and hatch covers were chopped up and burned to cook the meals, before the liner was towed into Halifax.

## BRITISH TRADE.

FIGURES FOR JANUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 11th.

The Board of Trade returns for January were approximately: Imports, £113,600,000; exports, £55,422,000.

## QUEEN WILHELMINA INDISPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10th.

Owing to slight indisposition, Queen Wilhelmina has been medicinally ordered to remain indoors this week.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., is to be held at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Monday, March 7th, at noon.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies include: Mr. J. Strachan, M.L.C.E. (Director of Public Works, Ceylon); General Manager of Railways, Federated Malay States.

The Chinese seaman who was arrested on a charge of uttering forged Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notes was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. B. E. Lindell, at the Central Police Court yesterday morning.

Charged with gambling, seven Chinese were fined \$3 each, the keeper of the house \$50, and two other Chinese who did not turn up had their bail of \$5 each forfeited by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistrate, yesterday afternoon.

The death of the son of Mr. J. Roe, of the Harbour Department, occurred early on Thursday morning at the funeral taking place the same evening at Happy Valley Cemetery. The deceased was only seven years of age and had been ailing for some time. The sympathy of the many friends of Mr. Roe will be extended in his bereavement.

Turning into Des Vaux Road, West, from Hill Street, at West Point, a ricksha was run into by a car which had just left the stand opposite the restaurant centre. The ricksha was splintered, while the car, a Chinese, was pitched clear of the vehicle but had one arm badly lacerated. The ricksha coolie escaped serious injury.

Letters of administration have been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, solicitor, Hong Kong, the appointed attorney of Maurice Francis Maximilian Dupont, Lyons, who is the sole beneficiary to the net estate in Hong Kong of \$10,200, left by his mother, Maria Theresa Emma Pellegrin (Watson), who died on July 13th, 1925, at Lyons.

A number of dances are being held to-night, in addition to the usual dinner-dances at the Hotel. At the Craigengower Cricket Club there will be a fancy dress dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel a special dinner dance in connection with the visit of the tourists on the *Empress of Scotland*; and at the Hotel Savoy, H.M.S. *Hermes* are holding another ball.

Among visitors to Hong Kong during the last few days were two Japanese women journalists, Miss Hattori, of the Anglo-Japanese Association, and Miss Takenaka, a writer for a Japanese daily in Tokyo. These ladies have been in Canton for some time studying Chinese house life. Since their arrival in Manchuria last September, they have visited Kalgan, Tashan, Peking, Tientsin, ports along the Yangtze, Foochow, Taiwan, and other parts of China.

## HANKOW'S POLITICAL BUREAU.

HOW FOREIGN PLAINTIFFS ARE TO BE TREATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, February 11th.

A telegram from Hankow, dated 9th instant, states that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs notified the Consulates to-day that the Political Bureau has ordered that no more hearings of cases on behalf of foreign plaintiffs will be heard before the Mixed Court. All foreign claims in future must be heard before a Chinese City Magistrate without a Consular official being permitted to attend in the capacity of assessor.

## A "PUBLIC HEALTH WEEK."

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN HONG KONG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A health educational campaign among the people of Hong Kong, under the auspices of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and the Chinese Medical Association (Hong Kong Branch) will be held from February 20th to 25th, with activities mostly at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Bridges Street.

There will be addresses on hygiene, exhibitions and demonstrations, and illustrated lectures, in which the films will be used to the fullest extent, physical examination free to all who desire to be tested, and distribution of popular literature on public health and personal hygiene, and special articles in the daily press of the city.

Local churches and schools and all public organisations will be invited to conduct a "public health week," during which pastors of churches and Sunday school superintendents will be requested to bring the importance of health to their congregations and the children under their charge.

All leading Chinese practitioners of Western medicine will participate, and for the first five days of the week, the Y.M.C.A. will practically be transformed into a museum of public health.

## THE EAST CHINA F.C.

A SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The series of dinners giving by prominent Hong Kong Chinese in honour of the East China football team from Shanghai will be concluded Sunday evening, February 13th, when Mr. Li Hsuan, Vice-President of the South China Athletic Association, will entertain in his premises, the Lee Gardens, Causeway Bay, members of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation of which Mr. Wong Kung Ying is the local president. The official dinner, to be given by the local Federation, will take place at the Nam Tong or South China Restaurant at China Building on the evening of the 15th.

At the dinner by Mok Wing Yu, president of the South China Athletic Association, at the Association rooms on last Thursday evening, nearly 100 guests were present, besides the East China team. Among those in attendance included officers or representatives from the Chinese Recreation Club, Chinese Bathing Club, China Boy Scouts and football and baseball teams. Practically all forms of sport were represented.

Mr. Mok Wing Yu, who entertained the first Interport Chinese football team to visit Hong Kong, is a pioneer promoter of Western games and sports in this Colony. He and other friends organized the first Chinese swimming club here 18 years ago. He has been responsible financially for the bringing of the Shanghai Chinese team to Hong Kong.

Mr. Li Hsuan, who entertains on Sunday evening, is the donor of the first interport cup, worth more than \$500, which was won by Hong Kong or Southern China team on February 3rd, when the South-Eastern China game was played.

## BASKET BALL.

SHANGHAI COLLEGE TEAM IN HONG KONG.

By 40 to 20, the basket ball team of Shanghai College defeated the Hong Kong Chinese Y.M.C.A. "A" team at a game played in a native gymnasium last night, and by a score of 25 to 20, the Shanghai College also defeated the Y.M.C.A. "B" team. Mr. Chanson Chan acted as referee.

The Shanghai College team has been in Manila during the Winter holidays as guests of the Amateur Athletic Federation of the Philippines and is returning to Shanghai on board the *a.s. President* which has on board the *a.s. President* and to-day at Hong Kong.

## MODERN BANDITRY IN HONAN.

"ROBBERLAND" WHERE BANDITS ARE BORN AND BRED.

THE ROBBER CAPITAL OF TAYING.

BLOOD FEUDS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

We give the following extracts from a most interesting article on the Honan "Robberland," contributed by a special correspondent to the *North China Daily News*.

It describes graphically the origin and nature of the robber hordes whose activities form no small part in the complex problem of China's present condition.

At about the centre of a line drawn due west to the border from Hanchow, on the Kin-Han Railway in central Honan, lies one of the most unique, desolate, interesting and romantic sections of country that one might expect to find in any part of the world. For this is the "Robberland" of Honan; the cradle of banditry. It is not an extensive section of country, perhaps not over 30 miles in diameter north and south, and a bit more than that east and west, but its influence upon the history and destinies of Honan since the dawn of the "Republic" has been very extensive indeed.

## The Bandit Capital.

In the very centre of the region is the walled robber capital of Taying. It, also, is not large, either in extent or population though it has battlements of brick such as surround cities. But Taying has played an important role in the history of the bandit people. As its battle scarred walls eloquently attest, it has been a bone of contention in the feudal conditions that have grown up about it, and many a grim tale could be told of the conflicts in which Taying has changed hands. In the country surrounding this "capital of an unrecognized realm" lie towns and villages similar to those in any Chinese agricultural district. And yet, not altogether similar. One notices, for instance, that loop-holes in the houses are not infrequently, while bullet pitted walls are noticed here and there, and ragged ruins of houses.

The Birthplace of White Wolf.

Many of these settlements are spots of special interest in the history of banditry. Just how with the exception of the Shanghai interloper Fan Shu Ling, every chief-terrier who has headed a raid in Honan was born in this homeland of the bandits and, with the exception of a few who came out of the mountains further to the north and west, every other who has made any sort of a name for himself in banditry hails from "Robberland."

A Sinister Country.

As may well be imagined this sinister country presents to the visitor no picture of peaceful prosperity. The half lying to the south and east of Taying is fairly flat and fertile with some two-thirds laid out in cultivated plots, but in the south and west the surface of the land is all scarred and broken, and rocks, large and small, litter the hill tops and the valleys. Here there is little attempt at cultivation and the rock strewn country mostly supports a wild growth of coarse grass, and stretches out bleak, desolate and desolate, as rough and rugged and hard as the primitive people who live on it.

A Strange Democracy.

No less strange than the land in which they live are the people of "Robberland." They are as democratic a community as exists anywhere, and are a law unto themselves except when forced to alter their ways, for a time, by an invasion of the military. Among numbers to make resistance inadvisable. Among themselves they have laws, customs, and even a language, such as may not be found in any other part of the country. They are ruled by their chiefs and their chiefs are not only elected but are obliged to "accept office" if elected or run the risk of incurring great displeasure.

Rebellious Inhabitants.

On the other hand, there is ample evidence that some of the inhabitants, at least on occasions, rebel against being interfered with by anyone. For one comes upon towns which are "sealed," and have been so for weeks or months. By this is meant that all the gates are closed and barred up behind with all intents and purposes, a continuous structure, and no one who does not belong to the community is allowed in under any circumstances. Communities which adopt this measure may be reinforced by soldiers of "Red Spears" or both. I heard of places that had held out in this manner for months, refusing admittance even to the military on official business. But when they are captured, by either bandits or soldiers, the revenge taken is said to be terrible.

## SINGAPORE AND THE GREAT WAR.

ACTIVITIES OF A HALF-CASTE SPY.

WHY AN OUTBREAK FAILED.

Some personal reminiscences were recently given by Mr. N. Robbins, honorary secretary of the Leeds Rotary Club, of events during the war period, when he was in the Malayan Peninsula.

Commenting on the ignorance of Eastern geography, he remarked that several letters were addressed to him, "Singapore, India," and "Singapore, China," yet Singapore was the hub of the East, and played an important part in the war.

He recalled the attempt that was made to start a mutiny in Singapore, when the Europeans were asleep. A sergeant in a native regiment was to fire a shot at two in the afternoon, which would be the signal for the regiment to massacre their officers and then "go through" Singapore. By luck the man became excited, and fired at 12 o'clock; but it took some ten days before the trouble was completely wiped out.

## An Accomplished Spy.

It was due chiefly to spies operating through Batavia, and other towns of Java and Sumatra. The spies, mainly German, with one or two Australians, were controlled by a woman of 25 or 27, half Javanese and half Dutch. She was a typical spy, a woman of great beauty, and capable of speaking five or six languages. He had a companion for the same rubber estate with which he was connected at the time, undertook the task, though without official status, of watching her movements. All her correspondence was scrutinised, but she was given considerable rope, as it was thereby possible to corner the spy system operating between Colombo and Hong Kong.

The woman came under observation later at Colombo, and in the middle of 1917 she got into Europe and into the French lines, and she was shot by the French in October of that year.

[This woman, Mata Hari by name, had a great vogue in Holland as a dancer. She obtained military plans from a young French lover.]







**"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND."**

SOME OF THE TOURISTS ON BOARD.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Empress of Scotland*, which as mentioned yesterday, has arrived once again in Hong Kong in the course of a World cruise, left dock yesterday morning and berthed at the Kowloon wharves.

Among the 412 tourists on board the magnificent liner are many well-known Britishers, including the following, who have not been previously mentioned:—

Mr. P. Shaw-Jeffrey, M.A., Oxford University lecturer and Inspector of Schools to H.M. Board of Education.

Mr. G. Shrubbsall, managing director of an insurance company Croydon.

Mr. William Sydney Smith, member of Lloyd's, London.

Mr. Robert S. Brown, J.P., blancher, dyer and finisher, Glasgow. Member of the Glasgow Licensing Appeal Court and of the Council of Renfrewshire.

Mr. Col. H. F. Burton, retired Indian Army officer, Kew Gardens.

Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg, widow of the late Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C., attorney general of Manitoba. Provincial President of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.

Mrs. Winnifred E. Murray, widow of the late Dr. Montague Murray, F.M.C.P., of London.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Paterson-Smyth, of Montreal.

Mrs. Annie S. Barrell, Bournemouth, widow of the late Dr. Barrell, R.A.M.C.

Mr. Frederick Batchelor, former president of the Royal Institute of Irish Architects, F.R.I.B.A., R.H.A.

Dr. A. E. Hart, surgeon, of Hull.

Mr. W. E. Hickman, paper stock and woollen rag merchant, of Leeds.

Mr. R. Lawrence-Heenan, engineer, of London.

Dr. J. E. Hetherington, physician, Croydon, N.B., Canada. Ex-speaker House of Assembly, ex-Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, ex-acting Minister of Lands and Mines.

Mr. William H. Payne, incorporated accountant, of London.

Mr. F. X. Plante, lumber merchant, of Ottawa.

Mr. E. Blakesley Layman, director of a public company, of Bickley.

Mr. William A. Lewis, cigar merchant, of Cardiff.

Dr. George Luck Galpin, doctor of medicine, of Cape Town.

Edmund Gardner, J.P., hardware merchant, of Liverpool.

Mr. Harry Southcott, manufacturer, of St. Catharines, Ontario.

Ald. R. Spark, J.P., Stockton-on-Tees, Ex-Mayor of Borough and proprietor R. Spark and Son, Ltd., caterers and confectioners.

Mr. William B. Holt, managing director of Blackpool Entertainment, Ltd., Blackpool.

Mr. E. C. Cattanach, King's Counsel, of Toronto.

Mr. N. A. Cooper, building contractor, of Barnes.

Mr. J. M. Doughty, metal works, furnishing and decorations, of London.

Mr. David Greenwood, merchant, of Cardiff.

Mr. Edward B. Wardle, chief engineer, Laurendeau Co., Ltd. (paper), and of Laurendeau Power Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, Quebec, Canada.

Capt. T. H. Worsnop, J.P., F.R.G.S., Kamloops, B.C., Canadian delegate to the 14th International Congress of Navigation, Cairo, Egypt, 1926.

**Suez Canal Toll.**

To pass the *Empress of Scotland* through the Suez Canal, tolls aggregating \$25,542.84 were disbursed, an average of \$1.39 for each of her 18,202 net tons. A net ton is a hundred cubic feet of carrying space.

Of the 400 passengers, 61 per cent. belong to the fair sex. Their average age is 49.98 years, the youngest being 9 and the eldest 71. Though 68 per cent. of the personnel are Americans and a bulk of the remainder British subjects, there are also citizens of Mexico, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland and Chile aboard. There are sixteen less than 20 years of age and 32 in their twenties; while there are 112 in their thirties and 104 in their forties.

In the Round-the-World Golf Club on board are 37 players who are playing on the various golf courses in the ports of call. To date they have played at Nice on the French Riviera, Naples, Cairo, Bombay, Colombo, Batavia, Java and Singapore.

Staff Captain R. N. Stuart of the *Empress of Scotland* won his Victoria Cross and his D.S.O. in the Great War. He commanded the mysterious ship, *Parquet*, that sank a submarine after his decoy ship had been torpedoed and he later saved the U.S. destroyer after she had been torpedoed, for which he was given the U.S. Navy Cross.

The *Empress of Scotland* sails for Shanghai tomorrow night at ten o'clock.

**"SUNNING" SAILS TO-DAY.**

ONCE MORE IN COMMISSION.

AFTER BEING THREE MONTHS LAID UP.

The *a.a. Sunning*, belonging to the China Navigation Co., which was pirated on November 15th, while on the way from Amoy to Hong Kong, is once more in commission. She has been laid up for nearly three months, following the piracy, and undergoing extensive repairs necessary on account of the damage caused by fire. She sails at 6 a.m. to-day for Shanghai.

Captain James Fringle, who was in command of the vessel at the time of the piracy, will again sail as master. There have been one or two changes in the personnel of the other officers of the steamer. Both the Chief and 2nd Officers have to remain in Hong Kong for the present to give evidence in the case of the two remaining suspects now being heard at the Central Magistrate's Court, and have also to attend before the Commission of Inquiry.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. John Cornack, has been transferred to another ship, and is at present in Shanghai.

**LARGEST MOTOR SHIP IN WORLD.**

**"AUGUSTUS" LAUNCHED.**

GENOVA, December 14th.

The largest motor ship in the world, *Augustus*, built for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, which was successfully launched from the Ansaldo Shipbuilding Yard at Sestri Ponente recently, was named by Signorina Edda Mussolini, daughter of the Prime Minister. The vessel has a displacement of 32,000 tons, is 216.75 metres long, and 25.50 metres wide. The height of the bridge is 29.85 metres. The vessel has four "M.A.N. Savoia" Diesel engines, which give a power of 41,000 h.p. The engines work four screws weighing six tons each. The contract speed will reach about 21 knots. The vessel will be fitted with two funnels, 44 metres in height, with two masts measuring 68 metres. The hull is built of steel and divided into fourteen watertight compartments by 12 strong steel bulkheads. There is a double bottom running uninterruptedly from stem to poop. The exact weight of the hull when launched reached 13,000 tons. The vessel will carry about 2,800 passengers, and 500 persons of the crew. Passenger accommodation will include "classe de luxe", first, second and third classes, with luxurious public rooms. The third class has the same accommodation as the second class, and practically all steerage is eliminated. The builders of the vessel have taken the greatest care in providing large promenade spaces. There are several decks, which will carry about 2,500 cubic metres of goods, and each hold will be served by large hatches. Refrigerated spaces both for meats and fruits will also be provided. As the vessel left the ways and glided into the water, tremendous cheers were raised by the crowd of workmen and others present. Signor Ciano, Minister of Communications, made a speech in which he congratulated the staff of the Ansaldo yard on their grand work, and Signorina Mussolini was presented with a beautiful necklace of aquamarines and pearls.

**LONDON'S MOTOR COACH STATION.**

**LIKE AN OLD-WORLD INN.**

Plans have been completed for building London's first motor-coach station, to be opened early in June at Brixton, with facilities for embarking about 1,000 people simultaneously.

The station, which is being built by Messrs. Keith and Boyle (London), Limited, is to have a 90-ft. frontage on Effra Road, opposite Lambeth Town Hall, and is to resemble an old-time coaching inn adapted to modern conditions.

There will be an open space of 50 ft. between the road and the front of the building, which will be on the model of a 15th-century timbered structure. Entrance to the station will be through an old-fashioned gateway, and the coaching atmosphere of days gone by will be further fostered by a number of mock stables.

**Balcony And All.**

The interior of the station is to be lighted on the roof-lantern principle, and round it will run a 12-ft. wide balcony from which people will be able to watch the arrival and departure of travellers. Below will be cloakrooms, waiting-rooms, book, tobacco, and fruit shops, all on the old-time plan.

Motor-coaches will line up according to their destinations facing the ten exits, all of which will be low archedways leading into a side street, and provide sufficient accommodation for between 30 and 40 to be loaded at once.

**FRANCE SENDS IN A BILL DATED 1803.**

**PRISONERS' DEBTS TO OFFSET WAR LOAN.**

Bills runs up by British prisoners in France 100 years ago are being put forward as a reason why France should not pay her war debt to Great Britain.

Seven hundred British subjects were interned in Verdun in 1803, and during the following eleven years they shot, hunted, raced, gave amateur theatricals, and lived on the fat of the land, paying for their indulgences with money lent to them by local banks, shopkeepers, and private individuals.

It was calculated that in 1814, when they were released, the British had run up a bill for £120,000. In 1898 a French prince calculated that the amount owing, reckoned at compound interest, would represent a capital sum of £120,000 for each inhabitant of Verdun.

This sensational discovery is credited to the Franco-English writer, M. Stephane Lantier. M. Poincaré has been advised in his legal capacity to accept the bill in the case, but he is hardly likely to agree to the fantastic proposal.

In the report to the Senate of the Budget estimates M. Louis Dausset estimates the total French national debt as approximately 470,248,000,000 francs equivalent to £3,762,000,000, about a quarter of Great Britain's national debt.

**PORTER AS HEIR TO THRONE.**

REMARKABLE IMPOSTURE IN GERMAN TOWNS.

GULLIBLE PEERS AND PEASANTS.

Harry Domela, who was arrested by the police at Cologne as he was on the point of leaving for Metz as a recruit for the Foreign Legion, had a meteoric career of imposture which was certainly brilliant if it was but comparatively brief.

By a very sudden transition he passed from the humble occupation of a coal porter to the personation of the eldest son of the ex-Crown Prince. In the latter capacity he appeared in an Erfurt hotel, the proprietor of which had amassed a fortune during the war by catering for one of the biggest prisoners' camps.

At first Domela put up at this establishment merely as Baron Korff, and it has not yet been made quite clear whether the ascent in status originated with himself or in the obsequious speculations of his host. When, however, it was noised about in numerous Thuringian towns that the heir to the German Imperial Throne was living in their midst, Domela was so beset by people yearning to be gilded that he would, perhaps, have been more than human if he had failed to avail himself of their folly.

The rival "Courts" of Weimar and Gotha rivied their dormant emulation in doing him honour. The managers of what were once the Grand Ducal theatres arranged "gala" performances for his edification. Counts and barons who once warmed themselves in the close rays of princely satellites of the German Emperor invited him to shoot on their estates and entertained him with regal fare.

**Socialists On His Tracks.**

Unfortunately for him, it was impossible to prevent his escapade from assuming political colour. The Socialists discovered that "the Prince" was associating in suspicious intimacy with prominent Reichswahl officers, and the *Vorwärts* sounded an alarm. That was probably the fatal blow to Domela's rôle as "the future Kaiser" in the Thuringian capitals. He vanished as suddenly as he had appeared, deeply lamented by a crowd of deluded creditors, most of whom, doubtless, richly deserved to suffer for their credulity.

Domela, however, had got too accustomed to the ways of "high society" to surrender them without a struggle. He transferred the scene of his operations to the Rhineland, where, in Cologne and other towns, he managed to live in comfort for some weeks by passing himself off as a Prince Lieven, from the Russian Baltic Provinces, who, though impoverished by the revolution, would soon come into his own again, and richly reward those who had befriended him with credit.

Unluckily for him, the fame of his earlier and more illustrious exploit proved an insuperable embarrassment, and he was driven to seek sanctuary from the consequences of his impostures in the ranks of the French Foreign Legion.

When arrested Domela proved to be in anything but a penitent mood. Far from denying the truth of the charges made against him, he was much more inclined to boast of his exploits and the success with which he had induced former Court functionaries to believe him to be a Prince of the Imperial blood.

**HOUSEMAID MARRIES MILLIONAIRE.**

AGED MAN RINGS FOR HER AND PROPOSES.

BRIDE SAYS "IT SEEMS LIKE A DREAM."

New York, January 9th.

A comely housemaid, Anna Mary Shick, after dusting the furniture for 14 years in the palatial country home of Mr. Frank W. Savin, an aged millionaire, yesterday doffed her uniform, donned her wedding gown, and was married to her master.

Mr. Savin is 70 and is the second oldest member of the New York Exchange.

The story told by his 40-year-old bride is that he rang for her three days ago, and, when she appeared in his study, he suddenly said: "I am old and need companionship. Will you marry me? You will then have only me to look after instead of dusting."

**Breathless Answer.**

She answered somewhat breathlessly that she would be very glad to do so, and yesterday she moved out of the servants' quarters and became mistress of Winchester Hall, with its many servants, its art treasures, its broad acres, and its seven motor-cars.

The knot was tied by the Rev. Stanley Belbourne in the presence of all the servants, to whom Mrs. Savin afterwards announced that she would never treat them other than as equals.

Earlier in his life Mr. Savin achieved much notoriety because, matrimonially, he suffered a double shipwreck. The newspapers describe him as preferring blondes.

He has adopted two "children," one of whom, Mr. Charles Edy Monroe, 50 years old and well-haired, gave the reporters an amusing account of the wedding of "my new mother."

Mrs. Savin's comment on her proposition is "It seems like a dream."

**GERMAN FISHERMEN'S ORDEAL.**

**GRIM ADVENTURE OF ARCTIC.**

Wrecked on the eastern coast of the White Sea, the crew of a German trawler struggled for hours through the intense cold and Arctic gloom before they won to safety.

At times neck-in-snow, their feet bruised by boulders, they stumbled on in their search for assistance, and it was sheer desperation which brought them through a terrible ordeal.

The story of their grim adventure was told by four of the men at Aberdeen, where they arrived in a trawler en route for Germany. The nine other members of the crew had gone home by other vessels.

The German ship, the *Ulfen*, was returning to Gothenburg, her registered port, with a large catch, when she went on a reef on the evening of the 13th inst. The rock tore a huge hole in her hull, and as water poured into the engine-room and cabins the vessel listed, and within a few minutes began to sink by the stern.

**Soaked To The Skin.**

Scrambling down the sloping deck the crew launched the small boat. They reckoned the approximate direction of the coast, and the weather being good, despite a slight drizzle, they reached land an hour later, several of them soaked to the skin, others with only a few clothes hurriedly put on, and the captain without boots.

Feeling in varying degrees the intense cold, they set out to walk inland. Sharp stones on the shore bruised their feet, and further on large boulders slowed their progress until they were nearly numbed.

Then a cliff, its crevices whined with snow, loomed above them. How they climbed that obstacle none of them could tell, except that the ordeal was accomplished by sheer desperation. This success, however, infused hope, and the party, led by the footsore captain, continued.

There was no track or sign of human habitation, nothing but a white expanse extending into the darkness. The men stumbled forward, sometimes neck-deep in snow, and their clothes were almost stiff with frost.

**Hope At Last.**

Then, after three hours, as one or two were on the point of collapse, a fisherman's wooden hut was found. It was deserted, but inside the men kindled a fire from loose plankings. The heat revived them, though no food could be found in the place. Soon they resumed their search for assistance through the long, cold drawn that preceded the brief daylight, but not a single living thing was met.

The snow clogged their steps, but they held on, and hours passed until the twilight had advanced, though dimly, and then they struggled to the top of a steep hill in the snow-covered plain. Below a few buildings were huddled together, and a man came skidding across the slope to the weary fishermen, whom he led with friendly gestures to the village. When they recovered, a week later, the Germans were taken to a seaport, whence compatriot trawlers took them home.

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**CHURCH NOTICES.****ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.**

February 13th, 1927. Septuagesima Sunday.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.—Choral. Matins at 11 a.m.—

Preacher—Rev. R. Cannell. Evening at 6 p.m.—

Preacher—Rev. F. Yates, C.S. Wednesday, February 15th—Dedication of Re-Constructed Organ at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, 18th, at 5.45 p.m.—Organ Recital.

**UNION CHURCH (Kowloon Road).**

Sunday Services, February 13th—Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.—Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.—Hymns: 42, 747, 238, 188 and 553. F.S.A. in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m.—Address by Mr. Ingram of the Y.M.O.A.

Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns: 318, 234, 74 and 679. Communion at 7.—Open to all Christians.

Preacher both Morning and Evening—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.**

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Services, February 13th, at 11.15 a.m.—Subject—"Sons." Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

Reading Room at above address, open Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon; Tuesday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

**SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.**

FOR FEBRUARY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

February	13th	Sunrise	Sunset
	13th	6.53 a.m.	6.19 p.m.
	14th	6.57	6.19
	15th	6.56	6.19
	16th	6.56	6.20
	17th	6.55	6.20
	18th	6.54	6.21
	19th	6.53	6.21
	20th	6.52	6.22
	21st	6.51	6.23
	22nd	6.50	6.24
	23rd	6.49	6.24
	24th	6.48	6.25
	25th	6.47	6.25
	26th	6.46	6.26
	27th	6.45	6.26
	28th	6.44	6.26

**THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.**

FROM LINTH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "REVALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the 14th instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the 14th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927.

[4529]

**CONSIGNEE NOTICES.****"GLEN LINE LIMITED."**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the God



## CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI	"KANOWH"	On 13th Feb.	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Feb.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Feb.	6 a.m.
SAIGON	"OHINGTU"	On 13th Feb.	Noon
HONGKONG	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 13th Feb.	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUPEH"	On 13th Feb.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 17th Feb.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 17th Feb.	Noon
BANGKOK	"OHINUA"	On 17th Feb.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 17th Feb.	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 20th Feb.	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Feb.	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Feb.	Noon
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 24th Feb.	Noon

BALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To

\$80 SINGLE AND \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Telephone Central 38. Agents. CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" &amp; "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT &amp; MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST &amp; SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong on or about	SAILING HENCE on or about
CHANGTE	In Port	15th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	8th April	18th April
TAIPING	10th May	17th May

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Telephone: CENTRAL 38. Agents.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "PELEUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"	Via Suez Canal	5th March.
S.S. "ATREUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th March.
S.S. "TRUBER"	Via Suez Canal	5th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.

HONG KONG &amp; CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 5th March.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building.

## HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore

and Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA"	25th February
S.S. "OOSTERK"	20th March
S.S. "OUDERK"	17th April

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK"	8th March
S.S. "BALABANGKA"	5th April

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents, York Building. Telephone: Central No 1574.

## Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, Passengers, etc.

## ARRIVALS.

February 10th.

Cheongching, British str., 1,253 tons, Capt. D. R. Kilber, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C32—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

Empress of Scotland, British str., 15,150 tons, Capt. R. G. Latta, from Southampton and Manila. The latter port she left on Feb. 8th, lying at Kowloon Wharf—C.P.R.

Kanko Maru, Japanese str., 1,822 tons, Capt. Y. Senoh, from Kailung, which port she left on February 8th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51—M.B.K.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. R. T. Stephens, from Bangkok, which port she left on February 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—B. &amp; S.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C31—N.Y.K.

Oostkerk, Dutch str., 5,001 tons, Capt. J. H. Gunther Mohr, from Bremen and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—J.C.J.L.

Romola, Italian motor ship, 6,083 tons, Capt. C. Antonio, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27—Dodwell &amp; Co.

Tonkin, French str., 846 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—Messageries Maritimes.

February 11th.

Cremor, Dutch motor ship, 2,764 tons, Capt. H. G. Blite, from Singapore, which port she left on February 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A28—J.C.J.L.

Glenamoy, British motor ship, 4,656 tons, Capt. C. E. Homan, from London and Singapore. The latter port she left on February 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

Hakozaki Maru, Japanese str., 6,310 tons, Capt. T. Sekine, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on Feb. 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8—N.Y.K.

Hengsheng, Chinese str., 1,111 tons, Capt. M. Wikman, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. C43—Wallen &amp; Co.

President Taft, American str., 14,123 tons, Captain C. M. Cochrane, from Manila, which port she left on February 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Shirata, British str., 4,872 tons, Capt. T. S. Beedle, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on February 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie &amp; Co.

Tijpenas, Dutch str., 2,775 tons, Capt. Limons, from Sourabaya and Swatow, with oil, lying at buoy No. A10—J.C.J.L.

## CLEARANCES.

February 11th.

Abia, for Tarakan.

Daishin Maru No. 2, for Kongmoon

Dua, for Canton.

Glenamoy, for Shanghai.

Hakozaki Maru, for Singapore.

Hatchong, for Canton.

Kanko Maru, for Whampoa.

Kut Sang, for Swatow.

Lushan Maru, for Swatow.

Romola, for Singapore.

Tak Hing, for Antow.

Tonkin, for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Hakozaki Maru, from Yokohama and Ports, on February 11st.—Mr. A. L. Boelner, Mr. T. Bulchand, Mr. G. Bauche, Mrs. M. S. Loing, Mr. R. E. Muggensen, Mr. J. Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hendry, Miss P. Hendry, Mrs. A. Lyon, Mrs. E. M. Yness, Miss E. J. P. Lyness, Master D. D. Lyness, Miss H. D. Lyness, Mrs. F. C. Misses M. Lucas (2), Mr. A. Nield, Master D. B. Nield, Mr. L. E. Pettit, Mr. P. Rusicka, Mrs. S. Rusickova, Mr. O. H. Rusnussen, Mrs. L. M. Rusnussen, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stephens, Miss D. J. Stephen, Miss E. M. Stephen, Mrs. P. H. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Master P. G. Smith, Mr. V. J. Wilson, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mrs. G. F. Arab, Miss M. M. Arab, Mrs. F. Brower, Master R. Brower, Mr. J. E. Barrett, Mrs. R. Castle, Mr. J. W. Farbridge, Mrs. P. Griffin, Mr. T. Henbury, Dr. G. H. Pearson, Mrs. C. M. Pearson, Miss C. H. Pearson, Master E. H. Pearson, Miss P. H. Pearson, Master Pearson, and Mrs. V. A. Powers.

Per s.s. President Taft, on Feb. 11th.—For Hong Kong: Mr. R. B. Blakney, Miss D. Cortes, Mr. G. de Vivano, Bishop and Mrs. C. R. Duppuy, Miss S. Felipe, Miss A. Jelle, Mrs. E. M. Kuhn, Miss A. Lewis, Mr. B. Long, Mr. S. A. Moss, Mr. G. Moolchand, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. V. Martinez, Miss H. Ritweld, Miss V. Sycep, and Mrs. J. L. Stevens. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Mrs. E. Hulton, Mrs. C. Stocklie, Mr. J. Luther, Miss A. S. Mayhew, Mrs. M. A. Pick, Miss S. E. Pick, Mrs. Scott, Miss Vernon, Dr. P. R. Verzon, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Willoughby, For Kobe: Mr. P. S. Funderburk, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Quigley, Mrs. R. A. Ward, Miss G. Ward, For Honolulu: Mrs. J. R. Goodale, Mr. C. E. Pemberton, Miss E. J. R. Rice, For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Mrs. C. J. Craft, Miss M. Gibson, Miss H. Gibson, Mr. C. Gibson, Mrs. E. Kneeder, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lipscomb, Mrs. J. La Vina, Miss C. La Vina, Mr. C. Moise, Mrs. H. G. Moise, Master F. Munoz, Mr. R. A. McGrath, Miss L. Ogley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simmie, Mrs. E. W. Wynne, Mr. H. A. White, Mrs. L. A. White, Mrs. and Mrs. T. W. Wright, and Master T. W. Wright, Jr. For Los Angeles: Mr. H. V. Foster, Mrs. S. S. Foster, Miss S. E. Foster, Miss E. Foster.

## IN TOUCH.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday:—Suiyang, Kuikiang, Lai Sang, President Monroe, Kwaiyang, President McKinley, Tonkin, Sunning, Glenamoy, Nagapore, Oostkerk, Independence, Sui Sang, Mentor, Yankee Arrow.

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

## AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE)

## JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

"THE PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT TAFT	Sunday, Feb. 13th, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Tuesday, Mar. 1st, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT	Tuesday, Mar. 1st, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON	Tuesday, Mar. 22nd, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON	Tuesday, Apr. 12th, 10.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

## HONG KONG TO EUROPE

SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

## DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Feb. 13	San Francisco	Leviathan	Mar. 19	P'mth-C'brg Mar. 26
Feb. 16	Seattle	Cedric	Mar. 12	pod Mar. 30
Mar. 18	San Francisco	Major	Apr. 2	C'brg-Shmpta Apr. 8
Mar. 21	Seattle	Cross Roosevelt	Apr. 6	P'mth-C'brg Apr. 13
Mar. 23	San Francisco	Olympic	Apr. 16	C'brg-Shmpta Apr. 23
Mar. 26	Seattle	Geo. Washington	Apr. 20	P'mth-C'brg Apr. 27
Mar. 29	San Francisco	Homeric	Apr. 20	C'brg-Shmpta May 6
Apr. 6	Seattle	Leviathan	Apr. 20	C'brg-Shmpta May 7
Apr. 12	San Francisco	Aquitania	May 11	C'brg-Shmpta May 17
Apr. 20	Seattle	Majestic	May 14	C'brg-Shmpta May 20

## TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Wednesday, Feb. 15th, 5.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Wednesday, Mar. 9th, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Wednesday, Mar. 23rd, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Wednesday, Apr. 6th, 10.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT	Wednesday, Apr. 20th, 10.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

## TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—

PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—

GENOA—MARSEILLES.

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT MONROE	Tuesday, Feb. 15th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	Tuesday, Mar. 1st, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	Tuesday, Mar. 15th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES	Tuesday, Mar. 29th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	Tuesday, Apr. 12th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

## TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MONROE	Feb. 15th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Feb. 21st, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	Mar. 1st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Mar. 1st, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT	Mar. 7th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

## ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING, (GROUND FLOOR).

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 &amp; 795.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KOWSANG"	Saturday, 12th Feb. at Noon.
BANGKOK	"KWAISANG"	Saturday, 12th Feb. at Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 13th Feb. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 15th Feb. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 15th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 16th Feb. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"LAISANG"	Wednesday, 16th Feb. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 17th Feb. at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 19th Feb. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 19th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Sunday, 20th Feb. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAISANG"	Tuesday, 28th Mar. at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 216.

## GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG via STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	... (via Oran) ...	22nd February.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	9th March.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	6th April.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	4th May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	18th February.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	3rd March.
Steamship "OARMAHENSHEIRE"	...	20th March.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	31st March.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	14th April.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

## NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via SUEZ.

M.V. "BABY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 15th February

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "REMO"	...	Sails on or about 3rd March
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails on or about 31st March
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails on or about 28th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails on or about 10th March
M.V. "REMO"	...	Sails on or about 5th April

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	Sails from Calcutta End of Feb.
S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails from Calcutta 31st March

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR "SWATOW, AMOI &amp; FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 to 5 Days)

HAIPHONG	...
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

## SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong. Leave	Shanghai. Leave	Kobe. Leave	Yokohama. Leave	Vancouver. Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 5	July 8	July 11	July 14	July 23

(E. Asia and E. Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

## CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Leave	Arrive
MONTCAULM	March 12	MONTCAULM May 13
MONTROSE	April 3	MONTROSE June 3
MONTOLARE	April 23	MONTROSE June 24

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

## A DELIGHTFUL 65 DAY CRUISE DE LUXE

by the  
S.S. "EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND"

Leave HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1927.

Calling at Shanghai, Chiungtau (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), Panama Canal, Cristobal (Colon), Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, APRIL 12th, 1927.

Arriving SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 20th, 1927.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cable: "GACANPAO."  
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cable: "NAUTILUS." (15)

## N.Y.K. LINE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon  
SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 8th March, at 10 a.m.  
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March

Call Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb., at Noon  
ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

via Ports.

HAZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.  
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TASUO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Feb.  
CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 11th March

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

HAZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

GENOA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.

DEVON MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb.

MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

## Shipping News

Daily Statement, Shipping Notes,  
Vessels Expected, etc.

## YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

## INCREASE IN LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGOES.

The amount of general cargo brought into the Colony and carried for ports beyond Hong Kong during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, showed a slight increase as compared with the returns of the few previous days.

There were 11,655 tons of general merchandise discharged here, of which 3,215 tons were brought by three British steamers. The two best returns were 5,000 tons brought by the Dutch vessel *Overkerk* from Bremen and Manila, and 2,270 tons by the *Kwangtung* (British) from Bangkok.

Through cargoes amounted to 10,309 tons; 1,554 tons were on two British vessels. The two best cargoes were the Dutch steamer *Gremer* and the s.s. *Tilawa* (British). The former vessel, coming from the Dutch East Indies and Singapore, had 3,470 tons, and the latter steamer, from Osaka and Kobe, 1,834 tons.

During the period under review there were 11 arrivals and 10 departures. Their nationalities were: British, 4 arrivals and 3 departures; Norwegian, 1 arrival and 2 departures; Chinese, 1 arrival; Dutch, 2 arrivals and 3 departures; French, 1 arrival; Italian, 1 arrival.

There were 75 vessels in port yesterday, of which, 37 were British.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of deck passengers for Hong Kong during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 998. Of this number 919 were brought by the s.s. *Gremer* (Dutch) from the Dutch East Indies and Singapore.

The Norwegian steamer *Maud*, arriving here yesterday from Bangkok, carried 27,613 bags of rice for ports beyond Hong Kong.

Bullion to the value of 336,000 was brought to Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. *Hydrangea* from Fort Bayard.

The Indo-China *Cheong Shing*, which left Canton yesterday, took 7,466 packages of general cargo from that port for Tientsin.

The French vessel *Tonkin* on her voyage to Hong Kong rescued ten Formosan fishermen from a Japanese motor fishing boat in Lat. 50° 14' N., 110° 49' E. on February 9th, at 11.30 a.m. The men were brought to Hong Kong yesterday.

The s.s. *President Taft* arriving from Manila yesterday brought 33 cabin passengers for Hong Kong, and has on board over 50 through passengers for Shanghai, Japan, and San Francisco.

Later arrivals yesterday, not included in the morning returns, were the s.s. *Glenamoy* from London and Singapore with 4,274 tons of general cargo. The *President Taft*, arriving from Manila, in the morning brought 46 tons of hemp, raw sugar, and rope for Hong Kong, and carries nearly 5,000 tons of general cargo for ports beyond. She brought 83 first class and 490 deck passengers.

(Continued on next column.)

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Antenor* (Blue Funnel), due March 2nd.

*Adriatic* (Blue Funnel), due Monday.

*Calchas* (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.

*Delhi* (Swedish East Asiatic), due March 2nd.

*Empress of Asia* (C.P.R.), due February 25th.

*Eumaeus* (Blue Funnel), due March 9th.

*Hector* (Blue Funnel), due April 2nd.

*Lai Sang*, due to-morrow.

*Meriones* (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 16th.

*Oldenburg*, due February 15th, at daylight.

*Polyphemus* (Blue Funnel), due March 8th.

*President Jefferson* (D.S. and A.M.L.), due February 19th.

*President McKinley* (D.S. and A.M.L.), due February 15th.

*President Monroe* (D.S. and A.M.L.), due Monday.

*President Wilson* (D.S. and A.M.L.), due February 15th.

*Rhezenor* (Blue Funnel), due March 1st.

*Troilus* (Blue Funnel), due March 13th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.30 p.m., stated:

The anti-cyclone is moving Eastward and is now central over the Eastern Sea. Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Local forecast: E. winds, moderate, fair.

The s.s. *Tilawa* from Osaka and Kobe yesterday brought in 5,916 tons of matches.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Feb. 11th.

Day at 3 p.m. 6 a.m. 3 p.m.

Barometer... 30.34 30.18 30.17

Temperature... 55 54 55

Humidity... 86 72 81

Wind... SE E East

Direction... 1 3 4

Force... 0 0 0

Weather... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 10th: 57

Lowest open-air Temperature, 11th: 54

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 12th to 18th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week Date of Month

Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Sat. 12 7 55 4.1 11 1.8

Sun. 13 6 23 8 11 21 3.7

Mon. 14 9 46 4.2 10 17 3.7

Tues. 15 10 14 4.3 11 10 3.8

Wed. 16 10 39 4.4 11 3 3.8

Thur. 17 11 2 4.4 10 26 3.8

Fri. 18 11 23 4.5 10 43 3.8

## M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.

s/s "D. P. BENNETT" ... 21st February.

s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.

s.s. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st February.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers. Sailings from Marseilles. Arr. at Hong Kong & sailings for Shanghai and Japan. Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.

SPHINX ... 15th Feb.

ANGOR ... 1st Mar.

PORTHOS ... 14th Jan.

PAUL LECAT ... 29th Jan.

G. METZINGER ... 12th Feb.

AMAZONE ... 15th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A Class 1st Class—£ 90. 0d. 0d. B Class 1st Class—£ 85. 0d. 0d.

STALERS 2nd ... £ 70. 0d. 0d. C Class 1st ... £ 81. 0d. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe

Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR:

## ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

Passenger Service

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 12th Feb., at Noon

FARES: First Class to LONDON £72.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ... 15th March.

FARES: First Class to MARSEILLES £68; to LONDON £72.

Second Class to MARSEILLES £47; to LONDON £40 10s.

AUSTRAL-ASIAN INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman & Bucknall" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

M.V. "LARCHBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th March.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 20th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Mo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindi, Port Nellore, Luderia Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4791.

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## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

## P. &amp; O., British India Apear and Eastern &amp; Australian Lines

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS  
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALASIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,384	12th Feb. Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DELTA"	8,097	12th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Feb. Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp & B'bay.
"NELLORE"	6,553	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	14th March	Saigon, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,623	16th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	17th March	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	9th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	16th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th April	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"NELLORE"	6,553	11th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KEIYA"	9,138	14th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"NYANZA"	7,623	28th May	Marseilles and London.
"MOOREA"	10,196	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	11th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	30th July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	12th Feb. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	16th Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,341	1st March	do.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	8th March	do.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,984	4th Mar.	Manila, Seadacan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	26th April	
"TANDA"	6,984	3rd June	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	26th July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Koolan, Tawar, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.</



